



## Sri Lanka Parliament Is Debating Penalties For Secessionist Groups

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Parliament debated an amendment to the constitution late Thursday that would impose severe penalties on people or political parties advocating the division of this island nation into separate Tamil and Sinhalese homelands.

With President Junius Jayewardene's United National Party holding an overwhelming majority of seats in the 168-member legislature, passage was assured.

Veteran members said voting probably would not begin before early Friday. The Associated Press reported.

When Parliament convened, the seats on the opposition side of the aisle reserved for the Tamil United Liberation Front were vacant. The amendment is aimed at the front.

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, who introduced the measure, said in his initial speech that the Tamil front "has as one of its objectives the creation of a separate state by civil commotion and the breach of civil laws."

Tamil front leaders telephoned the capital Wednesday from their sanctuaries in the north and asked the government to postpone the session. They later decided to boycott the debate when told it could not be put off, a senior Parliament employee said.

The amendment was the only item to come before the members.

Mr. Premadasa said the measure was intended "to provide very severe punishment to people who try to advocate a separate country."

He said there would be "no delay in punishment" for people convicted under the measure. "Appeals would come later," he said.

The prime minister spoke in Sinhalese. His remarks were translated into English.

Mr. Premadasa said that the Supreme Court on Wednesday had objected to two provisions calling for the forfeiture of property by convicted individuals.

The high court felt the provisions should be more carefully spelled out so that the people would be able to keep property needed for their livelihoods, the prime minister said.

He added that the bill would be amended during the debate later in the night so that the final version

would satisfy the court's objection.

Once it becomes law, the Tamil front will have to change its charter if its members want to continue to represent the Tamil community, observers said. Otherwise, they face expulsion from Parliament.

Tamil front members of Parliament also would have to join the other lawmakers in taking an oath that they do not advocate separation.

Meanwhile, the minister of rural industrial development, S.S. Thondaman, a Tamil, said in a speech broadcast to the nation that Tamils do not blame majority Sinhalese for the 10 days of violence that began July 23.

Mr. Thondaman said that Tamils believe the violence was the work of well-organized gangs. This is the view taken by the government.

However, in a Tamil front memorandum published Thursday by the Times of India, the opposition party said mutinous government troops "instigated" some of the incidents of ethnic strife, United Press International reported.

The Tamil front also said the government of President Jayewardene "completely failed in its responsibility to protect" the Tamil minority during the violence, the newspaper said.

The violence took nearly 300 lives and left tens of thousands of people homeless.

The Times said the Tamil front charges came in a memorandum, "which has been suppressed in Sri Lanka because no statement by the TULF can be circulated under the censorship laws."

The newspaper did not say when or how it received a copy of the memorandum, which was signed by the Tamil front secretary-general, A. Anurithanagam.

The memorandum said that "almost 40 persons were gunned down by army personnel in the streets and in their homes within Jaffna peninsula. Many of these persons were students, university teachers or even housewives."

Although the Buddhist Sinhalese make up nearly 80 percent of Sri Lanka's population of 15 million, the Hindu Tamils are in a majority in the northern district of Jaffna.

The violence was triggered by the killing of 13 army troops in an ambush in northern Sri Lanka by the "Liberation Tigers," an extremist Tamil group.

Mr. Anurithanagam said, "In Trincomalee mutinous members of the navy and army with the assistance of Sinhalese thugs destroyed and burnt down almost 200 Tamil homes and shop." Trincomalee is an eastern port city.



United Press International

## U.S. Envoy to Saudi Arabia Is Named Top Shultz Aide for the Middle East

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced

Thursday a shake-up of his policy team for the Middle East with the nomination of Richard W. Murphy, a career diplomat, as assistant secretary for the region.

Mr. Shultz announced that Mr. Murphy, now ambassador to Saudi Arabia, will replace Nicholas A. Velotes, who is to be nominated as ambassador to Egypt.

He said the changes did not reflect concern about the administration's inability to clear Lebanon of foreign forces or forge a political settlement in the Middle East.

"We would all like to move farther than been able to move last year," Mr. Shultz said. But, he

added, "The fact that not everything has fallen into place does not mean anyone particular has not done a first-class job."

In other personnel changes, Mr. Shultz announced:

• Ronald I. Spiers, ambassador to Pakistan, will be nominated as undersecretary of state for management, replacing Jerome W. Van Gorkom.

• Alfred L. Atherton Jr., ambassador to Egypt, will return to Washington, but no assignment has decided yet.

• William C. Harrop, ambassador to Kenya, will be nominated as the department's inspector general.

• Robert Lamb, an officer in the U.S. embassy in Bonn, will be

nominated as assistant secretary of state for administration, replacing Thomas Tracy, who is retiring.

Mr. Shultz did not announce a replacement for Mr. Murphy in Saudi Arabia, but officials said a leading candidate was Morris Draper, who had been President Ronald Reagan's deputy Middle East mediator. The chief negotiator in the region, Philip C. Habib, recently resigned and was replaced by Robert C. McFarlane.

On his Middle East approach, Mr. Shultz said, "These are difficult policies to implement, but we will continue to work at this."

Although there will be no immediate change in policy, he said, "As the situation moves along, we'll try to adapt to that."

## U.S. Envoy Ends Talks in Israel on Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

Ilan would first go to Damascus for talks with the Syrians, who are willing to see him.

But it soon became clear that Israel's "redeployment" of its forces to new lines along the Awali River north of Sidon, which is already under way with the movement of logistics and support units, remains a major concern to the Lebanese and an issue that Mr. McFarlane apparently felt had to be dealt with first.

The Israeli government, under

domestic pressure because of continuing casualties in Lebanon, announced last month that its forces would withdraw from the outskirts of Beirut, the Beirut-to-Damascus highway and the Chouf Mountains southeast of Beirut to presumably more defensible positions along the Awali. The army's aim is to complete the partial pullback completed by November.

During a visit to Washington in late July, Mr. Arens and Mr. Shultz received the Reagan administration's approval for the redeployment.

But both sides agreed to describe as only the first stage in the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Israel radio reported Wednesday that Mr. McFarlane had brought with him from Beirut a written demand that Israel issue a written pledge that the redeployment is only part of a total withdrawal.

Israeli officials denied the report, but they said Mr. McFarlane had conveyed the concerns of the Lebanese and discussed with the Israeli methods to assuage them.

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## Guerrillas Reportedly Target Key Farm Area in El Salvador

By Charles Mohr  
New York Times Service

**SAN VICENTE, El Salvador** — Leftist guerrilla forces who slipped away two months ago when El Salvador began a major effort to pacify a key province have now returned in sizable numbers with the aim of wrecking the pacification program, Salvadoran officers say.

El Salvador adopted a National Campaign Plan in June giving the highest priority in the guerrilla war to the province of San Vicente. It had been a producer of cash crops for export until the three-year war badly disrupted life and agriculture.

When the operation began June 11, the government sent more than 4,000 of its best-trained soldiers, plus assorted other units, to the province. No effort was made to keep the plan secret or to achieve surprise, and only light resistance was encountered as the insurgents took evasive action.

Late last week, however, a force estimated at several hundred guerrillas returned to the area and virtually wiped out a Salvadoran Army reconnaissance platoon in a battle only about six miles (9.6 kilometers) southwest of the town of San Vicente, the provincial capital.

The guerrillas then stood off another 350 army troops from 2 P.M. until dusk, when they slipped away leaving six dead behind, according to Colonel Rinaldo Golcher, the overall commander of the government operation here and in neighboring Usulután province.

"This is the first time since our operation began," said Colonel Golcher on Tuesday, "that the subversives have concentrated in such

size to try to disrupt the national plan."

He also expressed the belief that the guerrilla leadership had thought at first that the large government forces committed to San Vicente could be lured out of the province by insurgent attacks elsewhere.

One element of the government operation, strongly urged upon El Salvador by U.S. advisers, is to keep large troop units in San Vicente, until at least, while civilian officials attempt to restore public services and promote economic development and agriculture.

Colonel Golcher said the guerrillas now seemed to recognize that they had been mistaken in believing the army would leave the province prematurely. In view of that, he speculated that the guerrilla leaders had decided it was now necessary to filter back and take more direct measures.

The colonel and other Salvadoran officers said they had seen other indications lately that the rebels were trying to hamper civic action efforts.

The civilian pacification committee in San Vicente said it has rebuilt about 48 miles of damaged roads and intends to repair much more.

Committee members and Colonel Golcher said that small guerrilla units had come out of the bush in the last few days and approached road repair gangs, warning them that if they did not halt work they would be killed. No such killings have yet taken place.

The battle near San Vicente last week was one of the worst encounters



United Press International  
A member of El Salvador's "hunter battalion" rests before beginning a counter-insurgency operation in San Vicente.

## Reagan's Central American Policy Finding Slim Public Support in U.S.

By Barry Sussman  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Americans continue to register disapproval of President Ronald Reagan's policies toward Central America, despite a sustained drive by the White House for public support, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News opinion poll.

Many citizens have yet to focus on details of the problems in the region and are unable to state which side the United States is supporting in El Salvador or Nicaragua.

Many agree with Mr. Reagan's contention that strife in Central America poses a threat to the security of the United States.

But the respondents said to give Mr. Reagan unfavorable ratings for his policies toward Central America and express fear of growing entanglement.

The poll, conducted July 28 to Aug. 1, is the third on Central America conducted by The Post and ABC News since March 1982. It shows little change in attitudes over that 18-month period. Overall, 48 percent say they disapprove of Mr. Reagan's handling of the problems in Central America, and 33 percent say they approve.

Among the key findings:

• Four in 10 respondents saw the United States becoming involved in a new Vietnam, despite Mr. Reagan's repeated statements that events in El Salvador and Nicaragua bear no comparison to Vietnam.

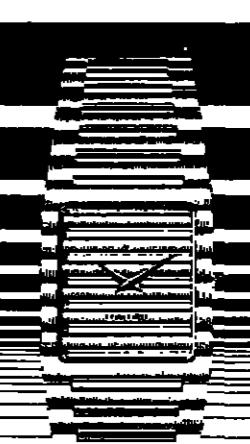
• Fewer than half those interviewed believed the administration is being truthful when it says it has no intention of sending U.S. soldiers to fight in El Salvador.

• Only 21 percent said that Mr. Reagan's handling of the situation in Central America would lead to solving problems in the region, two months.

blame for the unrest there was subversion from Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union.

• Sixty-two percent disapproved of any U.S. involvement in overthrowing the government in Nicaragua; only 20 percent approved.

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## Businesswomen's Group Is Angered By Reagan Remark During Apology

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — President Ronald Reagan, who made a special trip to apologize to a women's group that was turned away from a planned White House tour, apparently added insult to injury in an addendum about "recognition of women's place."

About 1,200 members of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs went to the White House on Tuesday, where they were told that their tour had been canceled. Mr. Reagan had scheduled a meeting in the East Room, a regular tour stop.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Reagan went to the Sheraton Washington Hotel to apologize.

"It's not enough just to say I'm sorry, so I intend to do penance," he said. "And we have been doing a number of things here with regard to the thing of great interest to you, and that is the recognition of women's place. I want you to know I've always recognized it, because I happen to be one who believes that if it wasn't for women, us men would still be walking around in skin suits carrying clubs."

Mr. Reagan's comment was greeted with silence from the women, who only moments earlier had sprung to their feet in appreciation of his taking time to speak to them.

"He was addressing a group of businesswomen," said an unnamed Polly Madewald, the federation's national president and an Oregon Republican. "My indication, from what he said, was he felt the reason women are here is to create families and not necessarily do anything other than that."

## Block Satisfied After Week Of Eating Like Poor in U.S.

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block completed a week of eating like a U.S. food stamp recipient Thursday and pronounced the diet "enough" to eat.

"It's impossible to really appreciate the plight of the poor," Mr. Block said, "and we don't pretend to. But I feel better able to speak to the food-stamp issue."

The secretary, who went on the department's "thrifty food plan" a week ago, said food for the week

cost \$36.62. The plan allows \$38 for a family of four. Besides himself, the participants were his wife, their daughter and a house guest.

"It was good food," Mr. Block said. "We didn't have to choose inferior or less desirable food. I was comfortable with it." He said some of the four lost or gained weight during the week.

The secretary said he missed such nonessential items as soft drinks, beer and ice cream.

## Indictment Charges Ex-Aide at EPA With Perjury and Obstructing Justice

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Rita M. Lavelle, a former Environmental Protection Agency official, was indicted by a U.S. grand jury Thursday on charges of perjury and attempting to obstruct congressional proceedings.

Miss Lavelle, who was fired in May as assistant administrator in charge of a \$1.6-billion "superfund" program to clean up abandoned chemical waste dumps, was acquitted on July 22 on a criminal

charge of contempt of Congress. The Justice Department said the new indictment concerned testimony by Miss Lavelle before the Senate Public Works Committee on Feb. 23, and with testimony before a House Public Works subcommittee.

The indictment contained three counts of perjury, one of obstruction, and one of making a false statement in a government matter. All are felony charges, each carrying a maximum sentence of five years imprisonment.

Miss Lavelle's attorney, James Bierbower, declined immediate comment. He also refused to say where Miss Lavelle was.

## Lower Saxony Apologizes Over Town History Book

The Associated Press

**BERLIN** — The governor of Lower Saxony has apologized for "the twisting and falsification" of facts in a town history.

The book commemorating the town of Moringen's 1,000th anniversary claimed Jews provoked Nazi attacks and the Germans fought both world wars in "self-defense." The state government is "confounded" and "disgusted" over the book. Governor Ernst Albrecht wrote Heinz Galinski of West Berlin, who survived the Nazi extermination. Mr. Galinski had written to the governor, calling the book a "monstrosity."

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## "Punctuality is the virtue of Kings."

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## India Fears Economic Impact of Reagan Aid Policy Craxi Heads A Five-Party Government

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Anxiety is growing in the Indian government over the potential impact on the national economy if the Reagan administration succeeds in holding down International Development Association assistance to poorer countries to \$3 billion a year and reduces the U.S. contribution.

Coupled with an expected drain on IDA funds by China's emergence as a major recipient of assistance by the World Bank's concessional lending affiliate, the rollback would retard development in India, increase the deficit in the balance of payments and force the government into heavy commercial borrowing at a time when debt payments are coming due on old loans by the International Monetary Fund, according to Indian officials.

Moreover, government economists said cuts in IDA aid could force India to cut back on its program of liberalizing its economy. The program includes import policies, encouraging foreign competition and placing a greater emphasis on private-sector initiative.

"We are on the brink," said L.K. Jha, India's leading international

economist and an adviser to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. "If our worst fears materialize, I don't see how we can maintain the same level of imports and the same level of development."

The source of Mr. Jha's anxiety and that of officials of the Finance Ministry is the first round of negotiations by IDA donor nations that ended July 28.

The World Bank proposed \$16 billion for IDA's seventh replenishment, to cover the three-year period beginning next July. But the United States has said it is not willing to go beyond \$9 billion for three years or \$15 billion stretched over five years. The Reagan administration is also seeking to reduce its share of IDA assistance from 27 percent to 25 percent.

In the Indian view, the U.S. proposal would cut IDA low-interest "soft" loans to two-thirds of the current \$1-billion level in real terms. While this ostensibly would result from U.S. budget restraints, the Indians say it reflects the Reagan administration's position against Third World borrowing generally, and specifically a desire to "graduate" India out of IDA.

India is the most active borrower from the World Bank group, drawing a total of \$2.1 billion in the

fiscal year ending in June, according to Finance Ministry officials.

India traditionally has received 40 percent of the IDA concessional-loan total. IDA loans, however, have declined from an average of \$1.5 billion to \$1 billion a year, Mr. Jha said.

Mr. Jha estimated that regardless of the outcome, China is certain to receive half of India's share.

If other IDA donor nations follow the U.S. lead in holding down the contributions, the result will be "catastrophic" not only for India but for the poorer African nations and south Asian nations with marginal economies, such as Bangladesh.

Alarm among Indian economists was heightened with the release of statements made in Tokyo by an IDA special representative, André Latire, that the poorest African countries alone require IDA assistance of \$7 billion to \$9 billion,

leaving practically nothing for India.

If the new IDA annual replenishment was held to \$3 billion and even if India and China shared the 40 percent that traditionally has been India's share, then the flow of funds here would drop to \$600 million, according to Finance Ministry projections.

Mr. Jha noted that nearly 38 percent of India's cumulative borrowing from IDA has gone to agriculture, irrigation and rural development, and another 8 percent to population control, health, education, water supply, urban development and sewerage. These are development categories, he said, that normally cannot be financed by commercial borrowing.

Since India is an agriculture-based economy, the gross national product could be expected to fall by more than 10 percent annually as a result of such cuts, according

to World Bank economic projections. This would return India to the snail's pace of growth it has struggled to accelerate, Mr. Jha said in an interview.

The alternative to a slower growth rate, Mr. Jha said, would be increased commercial borrowing, which would be "dangerous and unsafe and would repeat the tragedy of Latin America in south Asia."

Officials have estimated that if India makes up for the shortfall by borrowing at commercial interest rates, its debt payments could climb to an unhealthy 23 percent of export earnings by 1995. If India opted to restrain its commercial borrowing, Mr. Jha said, then it would be forced to tighten import controls and pull back on the economic liberalization policies it has adopted in the last year because of the drain on foreign exchange.

## China Likely to Join Multi-Fiber Pact By End of the Year, Trade Aides Say

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — In a move that would bring China closer to membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Beijing is preparing to join one of GATT's main agreements, the Multi-Fiber Arrangement, by the end of this year.

Trade officials from textile-exporting countries and European countries said China wants to join the agreement, GATT's most influential and controversial one, which regulates the multibillion-dollar world trade in textiles and apparel.

China has held informal talks with several major Third World textile exporters to prepare for the September visit. Because China sees itself as a developing country, it was alarmed by the U.S. rejection of most Third World demands concerning trade and monetary reforms made last month at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade.

China sounded out U.S. opinion during the textile talks with the United States in Geneva and was encouraged enough by the response to go ahead with further preparations for MFA application.

Most other MFA members said they would welcome Chinese entry, although some expressed doubts about the likely benefits to China, particularly as the MFA expires in July 1985. Many textile-exporting countries are determined to block MFA renewal after that date, seeing it as a departure from GATT's free-trade rules because it allows Western nations to curb Third World imports.

The main benefit to any non-industrial member of the MFA is that neither the United States nor the European Community can offer export growth rates in textiles and apparel lower than those specified under the MFA. By staying outside the MFA, China negotiated its past textile trade with the United States and the EC from a position of weakness.

In last month's negotiations with the United States, China got nearly everything it wanted because of

pressure it brought on Washington by refusing to buy U.S. grain, soybeans and manmade fibers. But it has little clout when it negotiates with the European Community.

China's bilateral agreement with the EC setting quotas for its textile and apparel exports expires at the end of this year and Beijing would like to be protected by the MFA when renewal negotiations begin.

China, which has held observer status, also would like to participate as a full member in negotiations likely to begin next January on the future of the MFA. Third World countries want to replace the MFA with another agreement with the United States and the EC that does not codify import restrictions as the MFA does.

They recognize, however, that none of the Western nations, including the usually liberal Scandinavian countries, will allow free trade in textiles and apparel in the near future.

Most members of the 89-nation GATT see Chinese entry to the MFA as being a big step toward joining GATT, which has consistently been ignored by the Soviet Union and most of its Eastern European trading partners. Only Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia belong to GATT.

Most other GATT members have indicated they favor China as a full member rather than as a non-participating observer.

But the United States and the EC are expected to remain firm when China begins negotiations to enter GATT. Under GATT rules, each new applicant must negotiate a treaty of accession and pledge to alter its national trade law to conform with GATT requirements. Some prospective applicants, such as Mexico, have found these requirements to be too burdensome and have decided to stay out of GATT. The West seems willing to accommodate China's needs as a developing country but not as a Communist nation opposed to free markets.

Socialist's Cabinet Has 16 Christian Democrats

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Bettino Craxi was sworn in Thursday at the head of postwar Italy's first Socialist government by President Sandro Pertini, also a Socialist.

The key members of the five-party coalition cabinet taking the oath with him were Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, both Christian Democrats, and Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican. All three are former prime ministers.

The Christian Democrats were given 16 of the 29 cabinet posts, the Socialists 4, excluding Mr. Craxi. The Social Democrats 4, the Republicans 3 and the Liberals 2.

In the case of the Christian Democrats, each of the party's loosely organized factions had to be satisfied. The factions, long a characteristic of the party, once had distinct political and ideological traits but are now largely a matter of personal alliances.

The economic ministers went to Finance Minister Bruno Visentini, a Republican, Treasury Minister Giovanni Goris, a Christian Democrat, and Budget Minister Pietro Longo, a Social Democrat.

Emilio Colombo, the outgoing foreign minister, was also missing from the lineup after he lost his bid for reappointment to Mr. Andreotti during a tense internal power struggle within the Christian Democratic leadership that delayed completion of the cabinet list by more than a day.

Under the Italian system the allocation of ministerial posts to the coalition partners is a matter of negotiation between them and the prime minister-designate, but the choice of the men to fill the posts is determined more by the parties than the prime minister.

One by one, four of the brothers were slain.

The first of the "Z's" to arrive in Paris was Roland. The allegation was that he tried to set up a prostitution ring and was killed by a rival pimp in 1957, not far from the

## French Clan Follows Trail of Violent Death

Zemours, Reputed Paris Godfathers, Are Down to One Brother Out of Five

Champs-Elysées. Despite this, the other Zemours chose Paris as a refuge in 1959.

In the 1960s, the Zemours prospered. Using the garment trade as a base for their operations, they were reported to offer "protection" to Jewish shopkeepers, first in Montmartre and then in the rest of Paris. The police say that they emerged on top in a struggle for control of gambling in the city. In the process, they drew police attention.

The second brother, William, was shot and killed by Paris police in February 1975 during a raid on a Left Bank bistro. The police recon that he had gone there to discuss a cease-fire with rivals, a clan of Sicilians, after 16 gangland killings in less than a year.

That left the third brother, Edgar, as family head. The most flamboyant of the five, he was called "Dapper Eddie." His funeral took place in April. He was shot by a sniper at his home in Miami, and his body was returned to France for burial next to his brothers.

Soon after Edgar's funeral, Gilbert gave an interview to the magazine Paris Match in which he rashly promised to investigate the murder himself. "I will do what I have to do," he said. Some investigators believe that comment might have led to his death.

None of the "Z" brothers spent more than short periods in prison for relatively minor crimes such as carrying weapons or procuring. They all denied involvement in the drug business and, on that score at least, police tend to believe them.

Gilbert, who spent much of the past decade fighting a legal battle against the police for killing his brother William, insisted that the family did not deserve its reputation.

"There was no Zemour clan," he told Paris Match. "It was simply an invention of police and journalists."

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## In Japan, School Exams Set Life's Course

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

TOKYO — American students, by and large, take examinations to get out of school. Japanese take them to get in.

One result is that once Japanese students get to college, they can relax. Their life bears little resemblance to the regimen of lectures, seminars, exams and papers that are the pattern in the United States.

"We are supposed to spend two hours preparing for every hour of class," said Masao Koso, a 20-year-old sophomore at Sophia University.

### JAPANESE EDUCATION

Third of four articles

versity here, "but nobody does that. This is the only time that you can take it easy and enjoy life."

Motokazu Saito, a graduate student at Sophia, said, "You sleep late and you play a lot of Mah-Jongg."

In Japan, what is most important is not what students learn in college but which college they go to, and that is determined entirely by the score they make on a one-day battery of tests.

A basic fact of life is that every Japanese child who has any hope of going to college must face crucial, detailed, impartial tests of his or her basic academic knowledge. This fact defines what is taught in Japanese schools, shapes the extracurricular activities and determines the way Japanese children spend their free time. There is nothing comparable in the U.S. system of education.

Most colleges and universities in the United States require applicants to take either the Scholastic Aptitude Test or the American College Testing Program examinations, but high school grades and other factors ranging from extracurricular achievements to athletic ability are usually more important criteria for admission to college.

It would be unheard of in the United States for high school graduates who did poorly on the college boards to go to a cram school for a year just so they could make a better score.

In Japan, however, one out of six youngsters just out of high school does exactly that, and some of them go for several years. They are called *ronin*, which literally means a masterless samurai warrior.

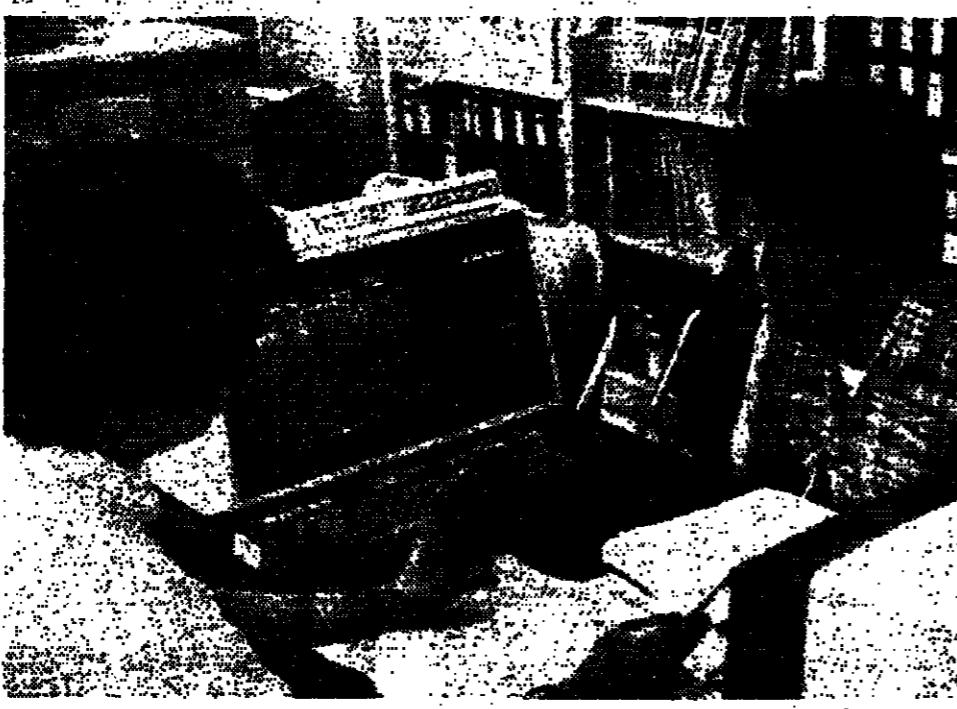
One of them is Atsushi Shiraishi. At 18, he has graduated from high school in March with hopes of studying architecture at Waseda or Tokyo Kogyo Universities. He failed both entrance examinations, however, so he is preparing to try again.

Mr. Shiraishi lives in the dormitory of the Yoyogi Seminar, a private cram school, with other unsuccessful university applicants, their parents having paid \$4,000 for a year of intense preparation for next year's exams.

They attend lectures six days a week and virtually give up social life to devote all their time to memorizing vast amounts of material.

"I often get tired, but I have to keep it up because I want to enter a first-choice university," he said.

The anxiety over how to prepare



The New York Times

Atsushi Shiraishi, a student at a cram school, is counseled on his college prospects.

for the examinations puts strain on Japanese parents and children. In extreme cases, the so-called "examination hell" has led to suicides by students who failed.

The examination system has spawned a multibillion dollar industry of private cram schools, practice examinations, correspondence courses and drill books to supplement the public school system.

"It's almost impossible to get into college without some kind of extra work," said Yuki Itoine, a 16-year-old student at Mukogawa Girls High School in Osaka. "It's not enough to rely on what you learn in school."

Japanese students take exams not only to get into college but also into high school. They attend heterogeneous elementary and junior high schools, but after the ninth grade they are funneled into senior high schools of varying quality.

Junior high school grades and teacher recommendations play a role in determining who will get into the best high schools and vocational schools, but the most important element is the student's score on the examinations that each school administers to prospective students.

Then, in the senior year of high school, students again compete through examinations to get into the best possible university. The test score is the sole criterion for who is accepted and who is not.

The most desirable employers recruit from a limited number of top public and private universities.

The Scholastic Aptitude Test in the United States is designed to measure relatively broad verbal and mathematical reasoning skills. In Japan, however, examinations are designed in keeping with the Confucian tradition that education is essentially the conveying of factual material.

"The examinations pose multiple-choice or other short-answer questions to which there is a single correct solution," said Thomas F. Rothko, an American expert on

Japanese high schools. "Interpreting skills are not tested."

"But skills in natural science problem-solving are important, and the degree of detailed knowledge required is astounding. The exams are the kind for which a capacity to grind away at preparation for years makes a difference."

Intelligence is important, but self-discipline and willpower are equally essential."

The recent examination for Tokyo University, for instance, contained the following questions on world history:

"Mohammed's younger cousin and son-in-law Ali became caliph in 656. That was because:

"(a) The caliph was elected in the fourth grade.

"(b) The caliph was succeeded on a hereditary system corresponding to father-son succession in those days.

"(c) Ali defeated former caliph Uthman in the Battle of Camel."

Students aspiring to join the elite ranks of Tokyo University alumni should have known that the correct answer was (a).

Such questions define the content of the curriculum in Japanese schools from the elementary level on. Schools focus almost entirely on the subjects covered by examinations — Japanese, mathematics, social studies, science and English — and the goal of lectures is to convey as much of the factual material that might appear on some future examination as possible.

Many of the better high schools rush through the prescribed curriculum in two years and then devote the senior year to a review of old examinations and related materials.

In the United States, computer literacy is coming to be viewed as a major objective of public schools from the earliest grades. In Japan, however, despite the country's emphasis on production of computers, they are conspicuously absent from the classroom. That is because there are no questions about computers on entrance examinations.

Public schools routinely require students to give up athletics and other after-school activities when they reach the critical ninth and tenth grades. Teachers invariably view the success or failure of their students on such examinations as a measure of their own effectiveness.

Students who do not pass entrance examinations or for other reasons do not go on to college often attend public or private technical schools in fields ranging from cosmetology to fishing, and some of them have entrance examinations.

The competition inherent in a system where a child's future prospects can be determined by performance on a single morning and afternoon produces anxiety for the whole family.

The most obvious expression of this is a phenomenon known as the *kyaku mama*, or education mother, known for her aggressiveness in pushing her children, especially boys, toward higher education achievements.

NEXT: What Americans can borrow from the Japanese.

### WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

Isabelle ADJANI - Alain SOUCHON

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## TV's 'Morticia Addams,' Carolyn Jones, Is Dead

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Carolyn Jones, 50, who starred as the dark, macabre beauty of television's "The Addams Family," died Wednesday in her Hollywood home.

She had cancer, which was diagnosed several months ago.

Her most recent role had been on the television series "Capitol."

She usually was cast in off-beat, eccentric parts, the most memorable of which was Morticia Devron Adams, the matriarch, devoted wife of Gomez Adams.

For two seasons, 1964 and 1965, the Addams clan, based on the Charles Addams cartoon characters, resided in a musty, decaying mansion filled with such curiosities as a disembodied hand the family referred to as "Thing."

In 1957, Miss Jones was nominated for an Academy Award for a six-minute part in "The Bachelor Party," in which she portrayed a deadpan existentialist whose principal line was: "Just tell me that you love me; you don't have to mean it."

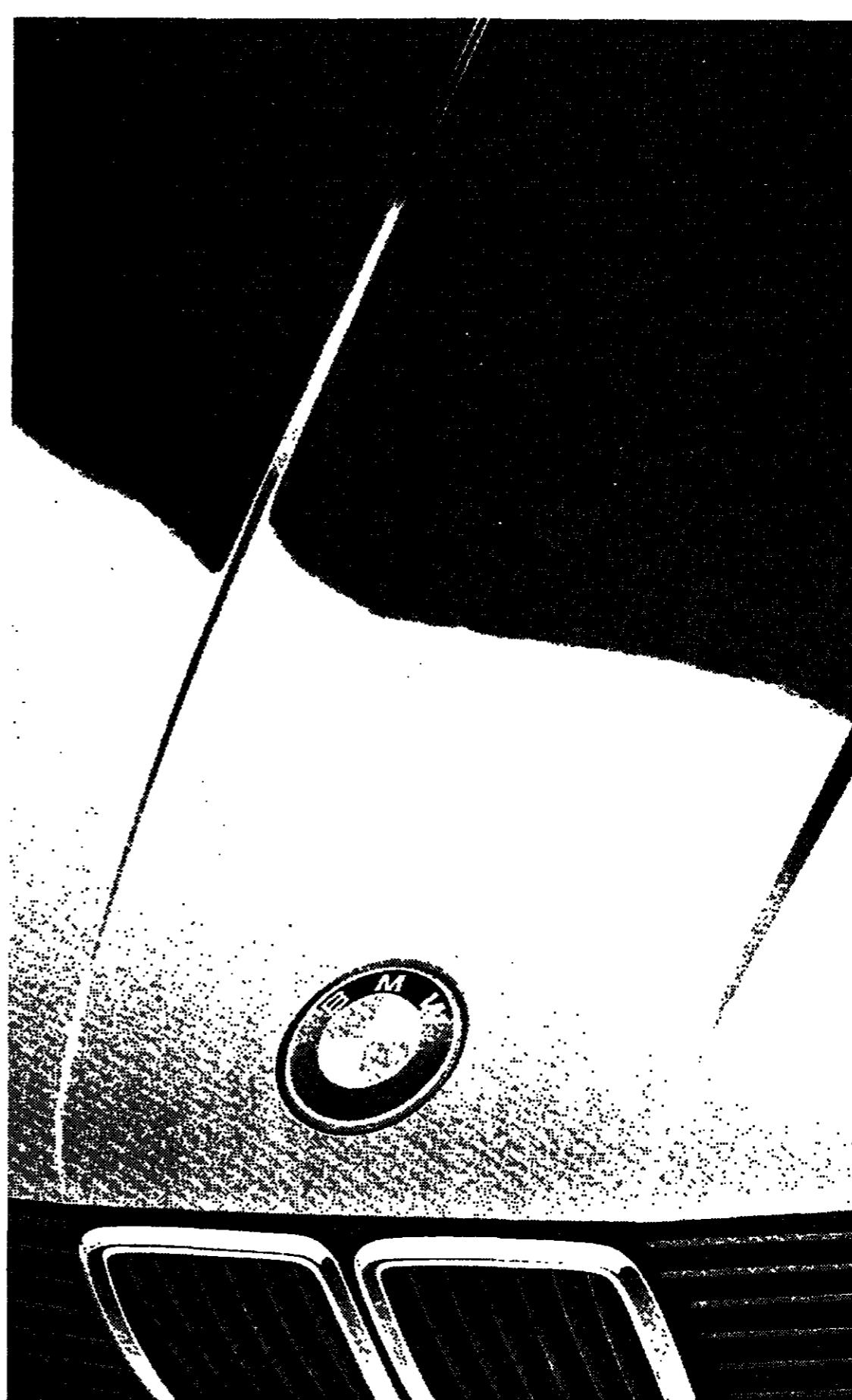
Colonel Nhem Sopan, a key Cambodian guerrilla leader loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who heads a resistance government fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, Wednesday at a base near the Thai frontier, of malaria.

WALTER LANDAUER

LONDON (AP) — Walter Landauer, 72, surviving partner of the

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BMW AG	DM mill.	9,371.6	7,822.1 +19.8	Net worth	DM mill.	1,451.3	1,201.3 +20.8
Production	units	378,769	351,545 +7.7	Fixed assets	DM mill.	2,422.7	2,254.3 +7.5
Cars	units						



## WEEKEND

August 5, 1983

Page 7W

## The World's Greatest Expositions, and One That Got Away

PARIS — Summer is the time to visit the small museums of Paris: the Social Security Museum, perhaps, or the Museum of Counterfeits with its unparalleled collection of phony Camembert cheeses.

This summer, which is a strange one in France on all counts, one can also find the creamy stillness associated with unknown micro-

terrific plans for the world's fair that would celebrate the bicentenary of the French Revolution. "One will dance to a fanfare of trumpets," said the invitation to the opening, which had already been delayed by almost three weeks.

Opening day nobody felt like dancing: the 1989 Paris Universal Exposition had just been canceled. The organizers at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs had no more warning than anyone else, and the expensive catalog had already gone to press with its glowing predictions for 1989 ("This exposition will exalt the ambition of those men who sprung from the depths of the nation and whose words and deeds transformed the world"). All the museum could do was hastily to eliminate displays concerning the 1989 fair. The exhibition, which willinger in until mid-December, has a truncated, or phanored air.

MARY BLUME

seems in one that is well on the beaten path, the prestigious Musée des Arts Décoratifs, which has the misfortune of displaying to an almost nonexistent public a major show on world's fairs called "L'Expo des Expos."

The show was originally subtitled "Universal Exhibitions London 1851-Paris 1989" and was designed to end with a flourish on the

Officially, the fair was canceled because the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, who had previously given his assent, refused to allow the fair to be held in central Paris. The action of Chirac, a political conservative, is rumored, despite the Socialist government's official statement to the contrary, to have been not entirely unwelcome: the fair would have cost between \$11 billion and 60 billion francs (\$1.4 billion to \$7.5 billion), depending on whose figures one accepts, and this is more than the nation can at present afford.

International exhibitions tend to have a genial and boastful air. They show a host country well pleased with itself, an attitude that hindsight easily infuses with irony ("Chicago asked in 1893 for the first time the question whether the American people knew where they were driving. Henry Adams wrote of the gaudy, big-shouldered 1893 that 'Chicago was the nation can at present afford."

International exhibitions tend to have a genial and boastful air. They show a host country well pleased with itself, an attitude that hindsight easily infuses with irony ("Chicago asked in 1893 for the first time the question whether the American people knew where they were driving. Henry Adams wrote of the gaudy, big-shouldered 1893 that 'Chicago was the nation can at present afford."

first expression of American thought as a unity. One must start there").

World's fairs are always high-minded in intent (the slogan for 1989 was supposed to be "les chemins de la liberté") but tend to be remembered for such by-products as Gustave Eiffel's tower (Paris, 1889) or Sally Rand's fan dance (Chicago, 1933). The New York World's Fair of 1939 introduced a new substance called nylon ("made of coal, air and water") a demonstrator bafflingly explained. Henri Sully's restaurant in the French pavilion, which later became New York's famous Pavilion, and a huge replica of a cash register, which ticked off the number of visitors, 44 million, one by one.

The first international exposition, the brainchild of Prince Albert, was held in London in 1851 and was graced by Joseph Paxton's Crystal Palace. It received over six million visitors, made a lot of money, elicited from Charles Dickens the comment that fair visitors have made ever since ("There is too much to see") and, the French pointed out, displayed all the latest products except painting.

The 1855 Paris exhibition included rival displays by Ingres and Delacroix and gave strong proof of France's unquestioned superiority in the arts. (Courbet was also there, in a pavilion he put up himself.) The show was described as Napoleon III's answer to Queen Victoria. Anyway, world's fairs were a French idea, the French say: they had planned one for 1849 but were too exhausted from the tumultuous events of 1848, so the English got there first.

French world's fairs have been notable for their artistic level. Zola complained about the exclusion of Manet, Renoir, Degas and Cézanne from the 1878 Paris fair, but the Impressionists were displayed in 1900 and Picasso's "Guernica" was shown in Paris in 1937.

In general, world's fairs are less concerned with art than with crafts and technology, from the dynamics in Chicago that amazed Henry Adams, who had not noticed one before, to Sputnik, which drew crowds at the Brussels Fair in 1958 (Liaka, the Russian space dog, was there as well).

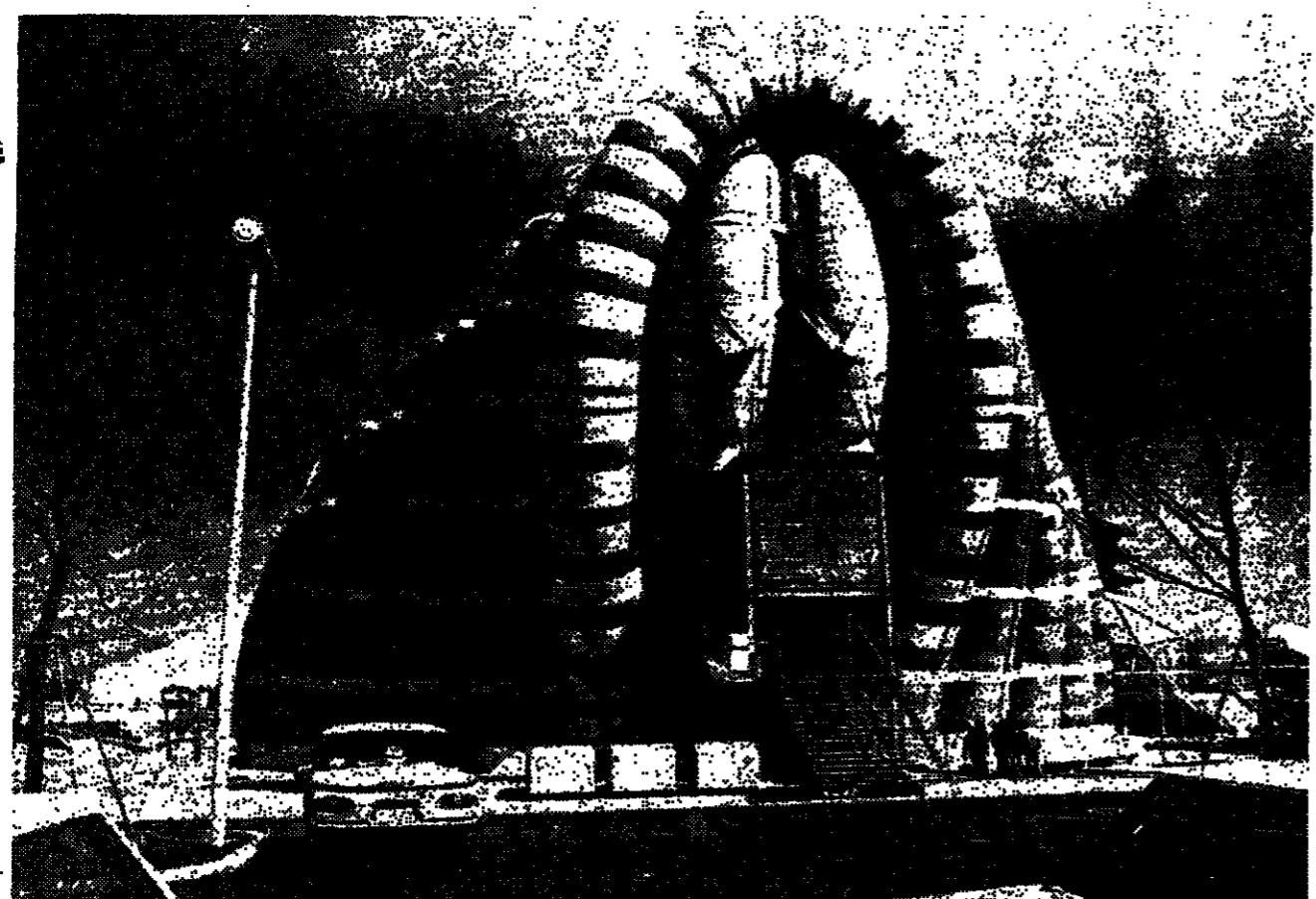
Early exhibitions were also bursting with imperial pride, a mood that had its final outburst in France's Colonial Exhibition of 1931. The Surrealists boycotted it on political, economic and humanitarian grounds but André Masson found the replica of Angkor Wat quite as stunning as Notre Dame when viewed from the Ile Saint Louis, and the exhibition's organizers explained that "To colonize is not solely to build docks, factories or railroads; it is also to win over to human sweetness the fierce hearts of the savanna and the desert."

The 1989 French world's fair would, like all the others, have busied with novelty: people would actually share taxis to the site and Parisians would take foreign visitors into their

homes to ease the hotel shortage, predicted Gilbert Trigano, head of the Club Méditerranée and, with Robert Bordaz of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, chief executive of the project. The exposition was to be held in two sites along the Seine until Mayor Chirac indignantly refused to give it house room and suggested it move to an obscure suburb instead.

The smile was quickly wiped off everyone's face on July 6. The office housing the 1989 fair's staff is preparing to close down, adding 60 salaried workers and 30 part-time staff to the unemployment rolls. They found out about the decision just before it was announced. The Paris-based Bureau of International Exhibitions (BIE), which accredits major expositions, received its letter about the cancellation some days after reading about it in the press.

The next BIE-approved universal exposition, which will be the first since Osaka in 1970, will be held jointly in Chicago and Seville in 1992. It marks the 500th anniversary of Columbus's sailing the ocean blue to find America on the other side.



The Fuji pavilion at the Osaka fair in 1970.



The International Cash Register at New York's World Fair in 1939.

## What's Brewing in Kenya

by Debra Weiner

NAIROBI — Some people say it causes blindness, others that it destroys the brain. Several months ago, newspapers in Kenya reported that womenционized with the stuff known in Swahili as *chang'a* were break after drinking a few capsules and ended by raping a number of men.

*Chang'a*, which tastes stronger than vodka and has an extra charcoal kick, is brewed and often sold in unhygienic conditions. But it is the elixir of the Kenyan people.

"If it burns with a blue flame, then you know it's safe to drink," says a young mother from Mathare Valley, which with nearly 80,000 people is Nairobi's most densely populated slum. The woman pours several drops of the illicit spirit onto a table in a corner of her one-room wooden shack, wall-papered with plastic milk cartons, then lights the tiny pool with a match. "Deep blue, like this," she says. "Of course, it's always safer to buy it from a home you can trust."

Like most *chang'a*, her supply was brewed in an old tin-oil drum down near the Nairobi River. By the time the firewater finds its way up the maze of muddy, sewage-filled lanes into homes, it usually has been siphoned into plastic Treetop juice containers.

The young woman wipes her hands on her green-plaid skirt, then pours a 2-shilling, or roughly 12-cent, dose into the Treetop bottle cap that doubles as a shot glass. Earning at least a 100-percent profit, she charges 40 to 50 shillings for a bottle of *chang'a*. Still, her prices are only about a third of that of legal hard liquor, and within the price range of most people in Kenya, where the average yearly income is the equivalent of \$400.

"I know selling *chang'a* is against the law,"

she says, "but all the women do it. How else could we support our children?" Drinking *chang'a*, however, is not illegal. If it is mostly men who imbibe, it is women who are the brewers and sellers "because it's a job we can do at home," the woman explains. "Women have always made the drinks, just like we've always prepared the food."

In four days traditional drinks such as the meat-like *Muradha* made from sugar cane or a beer known as *Buzz* had only 4- or 5-percent alcohol content. But at the end of World War II, troops on their way home from India and Burma crossed the Sudan and there discovered the craft of distilling the potent *chang'a*, or "Nubian gin."

"Urban areas were going through dramatic upheavals around that time," one Kenyan says. "The pace suddenly became faster. People needed an escape." The 90- to 150-proof *chang'a* was an affordable outlet.

Although the recipe varies from brew to brew, all varieties, according to a former policeman who worked in Mathare Valley, are distilled in such a way as to "absolutely blow your mind." Germinating maize or millet is the basic ingredient. Dried and crushed, it is combined with yeast, sugar, flour and river water and allowed to ferment for seven days. The mixture is then condensed in a crude still until it becomes *chang'a*. Brewers allow their imagination free reign, flinging into the vat marshmallows, car batteries and, on occasion, a rat or two — anything to give it an additional punch.

Until recently, Uganda faced a similar dilemma with a moonshine called *wenzi*. Instead of trying to stamp it out, however, the Ugandan authorities decided to claim it up. Distillers must sell all *wenzi* to the government, which sanitizes the brew and resells it to the public.

But as a Nairobi newspaper stated, "Hardened *chang'a* brewers are difficult to stamp out." So what can be done?

Udi Gecaga, a businessman, offers one solution: his maize, sorghum and millet-based concoction, which he calls Nyuki. Costing less than most traditional beer at about 2 shillings, the 8- to 10-proof Nyuki, he says, is actually a food drink, containing a variety of nutrients. Already about 600,000 liters of Nyuki are sold each month, and business, he says, is growing.

Still, Gecaga is the first to identify Nyuki's main shortcoming — its gray, lumpy look. "But that's just a matter of time," he insists. "It's a question of people getting used to getting drunk on something that looks like porridge."

## Cyprus, Island of Aphrodite

by Marvine Howe

NICOSIA — Mornings exploring Roman walls, Byzantine churches and medieval castles; lunch by a translucent sea; afternoons skiing, mountain climbing or windsurfing, depending on the season, and evenings in a sophisticated disco — such are the varied pleasures of this eastern Mediterranean island.

For years Cyprus was shaken by political violence and the deep division between its Greek and Turkish inhabitants. But in recent years, as tensions eased, the island has begun to attract vacationers, particularly Scandinavians, British and, more recently, Arabs. Last year the number of foreign visitors almost equaled the island's population of 640,000.

Cyprus remains divided — a United Nations peacekeeping force mans a buffer zone between Greek Cypriots in the south and Turkish Cypriots in the north (the Turkish Army occupies one-third of the island) — but there has been no fighting between the communities for more than a decade, and efforts are being made to encourage tourism.

Despite continuing differences between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, foreign visitors can enjoy both worlds of the island if protocol is followed. One should enter the island on the

Greek side, which is internationally recognized as the independent Republic of Cyprus. It is then possible to visit the Turkish side, if one enters on the Turkish side, however, trips to southern Cyprus are prohibited.

The Turkish invasion in 1974 is only the most recent in the island's tumultuous history.

Since the 14th century B.C. Mycenaeans, Persians, Venetians, Romans and British, among others, have all ruled in Cyprus. Because of that eclectic mix, Byzantine castles, Moslem mosques, classical Greek ruins and Venetian fortresses stand in startling contrast with each other and with modern Cyprus.

Both sides are well worth visiting. There are many magnificent sights in northern Cyprus, including Bellapais, the village that Lawrence Durrell made famous with his book "Bitter Lemons." It is also one of the rare places in the Mediterranean where you can find miles of almost empty beaches in midsummer. Until the Turkish invasion, the island's resorts were all in the north, but Greek Cypriots have longer visits their old playgrounds. New resorts, such as Paphos, are springing up in the south.

Nicosia, the island's capital, is split by the buffer zone, and is the only crossing point between the two sides of the island. The city is a good base because it has the best hotels, museums, restaurants and nightlife and is the

center for excursions to different parts of the island.

On first sight, Nicosia is a modern British colonial outpost, with comfortable offices and apartments, shops and pubs, broad green avenues and left-hand traffic.

But Mayor Lelios Demetrikas is reviving the Old City, with its mud-brick houses and courtyards, shaded by orange, cypress and palm trees and encircled by handsome Venetian walls. This fall, the mayor plans to open the Popular Neighborhood, a reconstructed area of the Old City with a restaurant, cafe and a dozen shops.

Nicosia claims the best collection of icons in the Mediterranean. The Byzantine Museum, opened last year by the Makarios Foundation, contains some of the country's finest treasures. The icons there are mostly from the 14th century, but there is one Virgin and Child on wood dating from the eighth or ninth century, and a handsome 14th-century wall painting transplanted from the church of St. Nikolas in the mountain village of Kakopetria, showing the Virgin Mary embracing the world, as well as scenes of the Ascension and Pentecost.

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## Invitation to a Murder

by Susan Simpson

SOUTHPORT, England — Geraldine Goddard, puffy-eyed and pale, was in no mood for questions. "I don't think I can take this now," she murmured. "Not now," Gareth Calderay put a protective arm around her and snarled to the others: "Leave us alone."

But the guests in the lobby of the Prince of Wales Hotel continued to grill the twosome. There had been three murders in the hotel since Friday, when the guests gathered to celebrate Gareth's marriage to Charlotte Madoo-Jones. By Sunday morning the air was heavy with suspicion.

Stanley Chesley, a Cincinnati lawyer, joined the group surrounding Gareth and Geraldine. "I just wanted to offer my condolences," he said to the forlorn couple. "It's one of the more tragic weddings I've been to."

Geraldine managed a weak thank-you. Chesley made a few more reassuring noises, then departed to join his companion. "I know they're involved," he said. "Both of them."

Chesley was having the time of his life. With 60 other guests he had become a detective for a "Murder Weekend," a live-in thriller staged each month at the elegantly faded Prince of Wales Hotel in the resort town of Southport.

It's an idea worthy of Agatha Christie. A troupe of actors devotes a murder mystery with a theme; this time the wedding provided the framework. Over the weekend, a tangled trail

of clues takes shape. It's up to the guests to decide how much effort — if any — they'll put into playing sleuth.

"I came here to rest," Chesley said. "But I really got into it. I'm exhausted now, absolutely exhausted. I was awake half the night trying to get to the bottom of this."

At mid-morning on Sunday, Chesley and the rest of the guests assembled in the hotel's Palatine Room. Each one handed in a whodunit sheet as they entered. The dénouement was about to begin.

Inspector Lee Gordon took the floor and turned the clock back to Friday night. That was when Charlotte's wealthy Aunt Mabel was found strangled in a telephone booth near the room where the guests were partying. Then, on Saturday during the wedding lunch, Damey Goddard, Geraldine's husband and the best man, toppled over at the head table. An autopsy report listed the cause of death as poison. Finally, on Saturday evening, Charlotte was shot in the disco in front of a group of guests.

It took Gordon half an hour to unravel the mystery. After he finished, the murderer was paged.

"This person," Gordon told the guests, "was found in a hotel room about an hour ago, preparing to kill again."

Gareth lunged at the killer and had to be restrained. Geraldine wept. Then, as applause rocked the room, they joined the "inspector," the "murderer" and the rest of the actors to take a bow.

The Prince of Wales Hotel went into the

business of murder on an experimental basis in October 1981. Joy Swift, a confessed murder-mystery fan and a sales manager at the hotel, came up with the idea.

"I was driving to work one day, listening to the news, and I heard about a murder in a hotel in New York. And I thought, blimey, what chance that would cause. What if it happened in our hotel? Then I started to think maybe it wouldn't be awful. Maybe it could be fun."

A small group of amateur actors from Southport and Liverpool agreed to get involved. The chairman of the company gave his blessing. And what began as a scheme to attract customers to the northern seaside hotel during quiet winter months has become so popular that Swift has resigned her job to form her own company, Murder Weekends Ltd. She hopes to take the show to hotels throughout Britain and perhaps to the United States and Canada. Meanwhile, the Prince of Wales has scheduled some extra weekends in the autumn.

Guests are encouraged to step into the story by a letter sent before the weekend starts. On this occasion, a wedding invitation was included, along with carefully chosen background "facts" about some of the key characters. The guests are asked to decide how they came to be invited. "Were you at school with either Gareth or Charlotte?" the letter asks.

"They come in on Friday night," Swift said, "and it's a bit of fun. It's fiction. But normally by Saturday, the fiction has become reality. As soon as the guests become involved with the characters, they know them as real people. When one of them dies, there's a reaction."

Swift, who took the role of Geraldine for this weekend, speaks from experience. But the "reality" that is created can sometimes cause problems. Guests have been known to call the local police to demand more information about a murder. Hospital employees have been asked to check details of a faked autopsy report. Dean Sullivan, who played Damey Goddard, recalled one weekend when several Irish guests became overzealous.

"They knocked on my door in the morning and when I didn't answer, they became convinced I was dead. They were so worried about me that they even wanted to break the door down to get in."

The hotel staff has become accustomed to seeing dead bodies being carted off and guests rushing about frenziedly. "Even the receptionist knows what to do when you check in," the hotel's manager, Frank Adams, explained. "If you said, 'We've come for the murder weekend,' she's supposed to look at you blankly and say, 'I'm sorry, I don't know what you are talking about. Are you here for the wedding?'"

The weekends require meticulous planning. The local St. John Ambulance division stations an ambulance at the hotel at certain hours. The props must be assembled, and for the wedding, that means all the trappings right down to the Bible and the bride's bouquet. Clippings, photos and cards have to be gathered up and added to the "

## TRAVEL

## The Main Street in Minnesota That Sinclair Lewis Left Behind

by Amy Hollowell

**S**AUK CENTRE, Minnesota — Interstate 94 rolls north from Minneapolis, across rich green prairie and patchwork farms, for about two hours before a road sign marks the exit to this, still another little prairie town. Or what might have been just another little prairie town, had Harry Sinclair Lewis let it be. "This is America," Lewis wrote in 1920, in the preface to his novel "Main Street," "a town of a few thousand, in a region of wheat and corn and dairies and little groves."

"The town is, in our tale, called 'Gopher Prairie, Minnesota.' But its Main Street is the continuation of Main Streets everywhere."



Original Main Street, Sauk Centre, Minnesota.

Gopher Prairie is a pseudonym for Sauk Centre, the central Minnesota town where "Red" Lewis, Nobel Prize winner for literature in 1930, son of a country doctor, was born and reared. And this is the town, the victim of Lewis's satire, that came to symbolize small towns and small minds everywhere in the United States.

"The huddled low wooden houses," Lewis wrote of Gopher Prairie, "broke the plains scarcely more than would a hazel thicket. The fields swept up to, past it... Only the tall red grain-elevator and a few tiny church steeples rose from the mass. It was a frontier camp. It was not a place to live in, not possibly, not conceivably."

Its inhabitants, "as drab as their houses, as flat as their fields," were to Lewis "unadventurous people with dead eyes." And it was from them that the sterile spirit of a Main Street emanated, Lewis wrote, for their

"conception of community ideal is not the grand manner, the noble aspiration, the fine aristocratic pride, but cheap labor for the kitchen and rapid increase in the price of land."

Today, Sauk Centre, population 3,709, is not much bigger than when Lewis, born in 1885, lived here at the turn of the century. But it is no longer the isolated burg that he once knew, "unprotected and unprotecting," which existed primarily as a marketplace for the Scandinavian and German farmers in the area.

Original Main Street, as the street signs proclaim, hardly resembles its Gopher Prairie counterpart; it is clean and bright in the summer sun. There are two banks, a barber shop, a sporting goods store, the usual branches of national chains: Ben Franklin, Wards, Coast-to-Coast. Like so many small American towns, Sauk Centre has lost its economic independence.

At noon on Original Main Street, the townspeople greet one another and discreetly eye the strangers. The visitor to Sauk Centre, like the visitor to Sauk Centre anywhere, can sympathize with Lewis's heroine, Carol Kinnicott, newly arrived from the city, when she realizes that nothing she does here goes unnoticed. Behind the shop windows and the curtains of the square little homes, the unfamiliar, then as now, is not terribly welcome.

Sauk Centre has one stoplight at the intersection of Original Main Street and Sinclair Lewis Avenue. On the corner, above the Main Street Drug, is the office, now empty, where Sinclair's father, Dr. E.J. Lewis, and Dr. Will Kinnicott, who is believed to have been modeled after Dr. Lewis, had their practices.

Across the intersection from the drugstore stands a fine old red-brick building, the Palmer House Hotel, where Lewis worked part-time in his high school days. impeccably restored to its original state, the Palmer House looks nothing like Gopher Prairie's Minnesotian House, "a tall lean shabby structure, three stories of yellow-streaked wood, the corners covered with stained pine slabs purporting to symbolize stone."

Until 1902, when he left home to study at Yale, Lewis lived with his parents and two brothers in a house just three blocks from the center of town (the stoplight), on what is now Sinclair Lewis Avenue. The Sinclair Lewis Boyhood Home, a National Historic Monument, is a pale green frame house with a porch and a tidy lawn. Typical of that of a comfortable small-town family, it is no different from the others on the block. Much of the furnishings are Lewis family originals, including the elaborate bathroom plumbing, a luxury at the time, of which it is said Dr. Lewis was most proud.

Red Lewis never came back to Sauk Centre for more than a few weeks

at a time, and upon the publication of "Main Street" in 1920, his hometown shunned him as a traitor. It was not long, however, before Sauk Centre had a change of heart and gave its most famous son a hero's welcome. This respect grew as Lewis later published "Babbitt" (1922), "Arrowsmith" (1925) — it was for this that he was awarded in 1926 the Pulitzer Prize, which he refused to accept — and "Elmer Gantry" (1927).

Some 60 years later, it is Sinclair Lewis Avenue, Sinclair Lewis Park, the Sinclair Lewis Motor Lodge. Promotional brochures tout the town as "Main Street, U.S.A." and Sauk Centre's high school athletic teams are called the Main Streeters. The once indignant subject of Lewis's gentle satire now has a foundation named for him, "dedicated to preserving the memory of Sauk Centre's most famous citizen and encouraging the study of his literary works."

Were he alive today, Lewis might snicker at his hometown's boosterism.

Were he alive today, Lewis might snicker at his hometown's boosterism, much as he poked fun at Gopher Prairie's self-important civic campaign and its silly slogan, "Watch G.P. Grow."

ism, much as he poked fun at Gopher Prairie's self-important civic campaign and its silly slogan, "Watch G.P. Grow." He probably would not have been surprised at the billboard on the edge of town that proudly announces, "Sauk Centre Welcomes New Business, Industry, Tourism." Like his heroine Carol Kinnicott, Lewis may still have said of this little town, or of any other, "There was no dignity in it nor any hope of greatness."

But from this prairie town came the United States's first Nobel Prize winner. In 1951, after Lewis's death in Italy, his ashes were brought back home, to be buried in the town cemetery. As his brother Claude attempted to pour them into the grave, a gust of icy winter wind whisked them away from Sauk Centre, across the Minnesota countryside that Lewis had so loved, suggesting that here, even dead, Harry Sinclair Lewis would never rest.

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel: 428.00).

CONCERTS — Aug. 9: Philharmonics Hungaria, Alyce Dresling violin, Zoltan Rozsanyi conductor (Beethoven, Mozart, V. Ettem, Debussy).

Aug. 11 — Philharmonics Hungaria, Arpad Joo conductor (Kodaly, Liszt, Brahms).

• Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 78.25.50).

To Aug. 21: "The Artists from Gug-

ing: State-bound Art."

• Schlosstheater (tel: 82.45.66).

OPERA — Aug. 6, 10, 13: "Die Liebes-"

"Lister" (Mozart).

To Aug. 12: "Wiener Blut" (J. Strauss).

• Schubertbühne (tel: 428.00).

CONCERTS — Aug. 10: Mozart, Chamber Orchestra, Aszkeni Nucci conductor (Haydn, Vivaldi, Mozart, Schenbrunn).

SALZBURG, Landestheater (tel: 06222.42.41).

THEATER — To Aug. 29: "Don Juan" (Molière).

To Aug. 28: "Jedermann" (Hofmannsthal).

To Aug. 29: "Torquato Tasso" (Goethe).

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Den Brandt Park (tel: 02/648.14.84).

Aug. 11 and 12: Jazz Middelheim.

• Royal Opera Park (tel: 02/22.01.07).

EXHIBITION — To October 2: "17th Biennial of Sculpture."

• Royal Art Gallery (tel: 232.01.03).

EXHIBITION — To September:

"19th-Century Belgian Painters."

BRUSSELS, Musée d'Ixelles (tel: 51.90.54).

## CANADA

## DENMARK

## EXHIBITION

## TRAVEL

## The Peanut-Butter Run

by Endy Neary



Illustration by John Schenzinger

**N**EW YORK — Some men and women drive up to U.S. airports for a trip abroad looking like magazine advertisements. Their beautifully matched and carefully coordinated unmatched luggage is given into the hands of a porter and off they go to the gate, unburdened by anything but passports and traveler's checks. What elegance, what chic!

Then there are the beasts of burden. The lucky ones have only one shoulder lower than the other. The less fortunate have two rounded and sagging shoulders; they are completely hunched over, balancing airline and shopping bags, totes and carryalls.

A few of these people, novices in traveling, have merely overestimated what they'll need. The rest are carrying groceries for friends and relatives abroad. As they cross the Atlantic, the Pacific and other bodies of water they are laden with bottles, jars, boxes and packages. Waiting in their wake is the aroma of supermarket bakery and delicatessens.

Can it be that those friends and relatives have fallen on hard times while resident in London, Paris, Stockholm and Tokyo? Not a bit. They are Americans living and working away from home who succumb every so often to nostalgia and send shopping lists to anyone who knows what to do with a plane in their direction.

"Before I go to Paris I go shopping especially for my daughter," says Georgette Brind, a hair-care specialist in New York. "If my husband, André, goes three weeks later, he carries exactly the same thing. By now we don't need a list. We know what she wants."

The Brind's daughter, Brigitte, is 24 years old and has lived in Paris for six years, working for Cartier and, more recently, for the Crazy Horse night club. What she wants includes Sara Lee cheesecake, Oreo cookies, Thomas's English muffins, Pepperidge Farm chocolate-chip cookies, canned tuna, Nova Scotia salmon and garlic powder.

"When I get there Brigitte takes out the milk and sits eating Oreos and drinking milk just like she used to do at home watching television," Mrs. Brind says.

Ernest Graf, president of Ben Kahn Furs, and his wife, Rhoda, have a daughter, Ellen, in London, where she is a children's librarian on

an exchange program. They visit her twice a year, going through customs with Vermont maple syrup, crackers, canned tuna, bagels and lox and "nice Jewish salami."

The London customs personnel are also used to visitors bearing Nestlé's chocolate chips and Hershey's baking chocolate, which are en route to Susan Turner of Mobil Europe, who likes to make chocolate-chip cookies. Diana Drumheller, who is based in London with Esso, misses homemade pecan pie. Her friends carry corn syrup and sometimes pecans, and if they're especially nice they add two other items she misses — Taster's Choice freeze-dried coffee and bagels.

Any friend who plans to see William Astill in Portugal knows in one "moo." Astill, a retired American diplomat who makes his home in the Algarve, manages very well on Portuguese ingredients but, nevertheless, where's the Hollandaise or Christmas, fresh squash, cranberry sauce and pumpkin-pie mix?

Martha and John Herbert, who hail from

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Boston and live in Stockholm, have a considerably longer shopping list, primarily because most of the time they carry their own groceries. Herbert, who is director of public information for the Scandinavian Airlines System, is back in the United States at least several times a year and rarely returns to Sweden without some or all of the products that are either nonexistent or very expensive there.

The Herbert list, refined after years of living abroad, includes cornmeal, Wheaties, Cheezies, Prince spaghetti, Cheez-It, Saltines, Fritos, canned corned beef, cream of tartar, peanut butter and grape jelly. It also includes Nestlé's Chocolate Bits and walnuts for Toll House cookies, molasses for oatmeal bread, corned beef, pastrami and pumpernickel for snacks and, if the trip occurs shortly before Thanksgiving or Christmas, fresh squash, cranberry sauce and pumpkin-pie mix.

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## Echoes From a Cave in Spain

by Mary Pearson Kennedy

**R**ONDA, Spain — The guide at "La Cueva de la Pileta," the Pileta Cave, 25 kilometers (16 miles) southwest of this historic mountain city, seems to prefer to listen to the visitors' interpretations of its prehistoric drawings than to give that of the scholars and archaeologists who have come before.

"The paintings have been the subject of so many discussions that it isn't really important," says José Antonio Bullon, 35, grandson of the man who discovered these caves. "Each visitor should take away his own impressions."

The caves are full of the lingering presence of prehistoric men, women and children. There are strange and fascinating drawings, including perhaps the only cave drawing of a fish, pottery shards strewn casually on the floor, startling stalactites and stalagmites and thousands of bats.

José Bullon Loboito came upon the site in 1905, when he was searching for fertilizer for the land he farmed in the valley at the foot of the caves. He had seen bats flying around the top of the mountain beside his farm and went up in search of guano. Finding an opening, he tied a rope around his waist and descended 30 meters (82 feet) until he came into a small chamber that is now the entrance of the cave.

By the light of his small kerosene torch, he discovered one cavernous room after another. They contained perfectly preserved wall paintings, the remains of primitive fires, ceramic shards and pots and even the skeleton of a young woman whom experts later identified as a human sacrifice.

British and German scholars thoroughly investigated the cave's underground waters and majestic rooms, and, in 1924, the site was declared a national monument. It remained in the hands of the Bullon family, who still live on the land and manage the caves.

Recently built cement stairs (and a flimsy rope railing in some parts) are the only concessions to modernity. Cars must be left down below, and it is a long, steep climb up to the entrance of the cave. As for life, there are only the wild mountain goats, which peer down precariously from the jagged rocks that pierce the air above the caves.

José Antonio and his brother alternate as guides, so if the iron gate at the original entrance to the cave is padlocked, the visitor must wait and enjoy the view until they re-emerge. A small flat picnic clearing looks out over the Serania de Ronda, a mountain chain that extends almost to the Mediterranean. It is a breathtaking view of granite mountains, green

valleys and winding roads that seem to disappear into nothingness and the silence of the wilderness.

The guide will wait 20 minutes or so to see if he can get his full complement of 12 tourists, and then the trip begins in the semi-darkness. This is only the white arc of José Antonio's kerosene lamp, so individual flashlights come in handy.

There is never a sense of hurry, and visitors can linger over the red, core and black drawings, some of which are estimated to be more than 20,000 years old. There is a seal, a pregnant mare and an odd finger-like drawing that some experts say may be Ice Age man's earliest symbol for water. Dozens of crossed stick drawings in geometric patterns are thought to be the first attempts to teach the intricacies of hunting by stalking, trapping and penning animals.

One visitor disagreed: "Cave drawings have always been interpreted by men," says Elizabeth Freudenreich, a weaving expert from New York City, "and they always read male activities into the drawings. These crossroads could be a pattern for a simple weave. After all, if the men hunted, the women surely did not sit in the cave all day. They must have gone out and gathered food, and when they did it was to be put into something, probably a crude woven basket."

"After all," says José Antonio with a smile, "why not?"

Looking at the fire-charred walls and the broken pieces of pottery, it is easy to imagine the roving herds of primitive peoples. There are huge chambers where there is no sound but the flapping of bats and the far-away trickle of water. Centuries of dripping water have formed these well-preserved palatial rooms that the owners call by such names as "The Cathedral Room," "The Leaning Tower of Pisa Room" and "The Pipe Organ Room," where the guide will play you a four-note tune on the stalagmite formations.

The citizens of Ronda find it quite normal that prehistoric people settled here. After all, the village later attracted the Visigoths, the Celts, the Romans and the Arabs. The city, cut in two by a deep and dramatic gorge, with its Roman ruins and its Arab architecture, has the proud air of a place that is assured of its role in the history of the world.

The cave is open from 10 A.M. until 8 P.M., including Sunday and holidays. There are two routes from Malaga. Taking the main coastal road toward Cadiz (route 340) for 10 kilometers, turn off on route 344, which will take you to Coto, El Burgo and to Ronda, and is about 100 kilometers. If you're further down the coast, but on the same main highway (340), turn off at San Pedro de Alcantara and take route 339 directly to Ronda. Once in the city, take the Sevilla highway, route 339, and turn off at Montejurque. From there on there are frequent signs to the caves.

## An Anthill in the Alps

by Mavis Guindon

**G**ENEVA — The Swiss, a highly organized people, are fascinated by ants. A huge black ant even appears on the purple 1,000-franc banknote issued in honor of Auguste Forel, a 19th-century scientist who studied the insect's busy life.

Now, in the modern Geneva Museum of Natural History, among the bleached dinosaur bones and stuffed birds and beasts, ants are the stars of what is billed as the world's only public ant show.

In a room of their own, maintained at 25 degrees Centigrade (77 degrees Fahrenheit), the ants draw crowds. Visitors, 200,000 of them a year, make for the ants on the museum's second floor. The life pattern of the Atta from Trinidad, one of the 6,000 varieties of ants, is as fascinating as a motion machine.

In the museum, channeled through 12 meters (39 feet) of acrylic tubes and plastic bins, ant activity becomes clear. The first bin is a feeding trough filled with leaves and thorny brambles. A caption says an apple, an orange and some honey are on the daily menu. On one recent visiting day, there was no fruit, but there were two slices of cake with white icing.

Reddish-brown *Atta Cephalotes* swarm over it all, chopping and clipping portable morsels and then climbing up a ramp into enclosed tubing. Two-way ant traffic runs as smoothly as cars on a highway. Unburdened ants speed toward the feeder with no natural barriers such as twigs or pebbles to block them. Workers return to the "nest" carrying cake crumbs or pieces of green leaf.

In the nest or one of its annexes, ants shred up their head, which, enriched with spit and ant manure, forms the mulch on which they raise the fungus that is their basic food. The Atta are farmers.

In Central America, their anthills may hold 50 million ants in a thousand chambers linked by galleries they dig underground. Atta are a menace; they can strip an orange tree bare overnight. Mushroom cultures fill six clear bins and

them — they had huge appetites. Finally, the frustrated princesses died or were ruthlessly eliminated by the workers. They cut up the bodies to carry them in chunks to the waste bin.

"In the lab," Besuchet adds, "we could never provide the stormy weather, warm showers and rain-cooled evenings that trigger mating flights in Central America. Caribbean natives wait impatiently for them: they catch the flying ants and roast the fat abdomens in a delicacy as crisp and tasty as bacon, plus a musky flavor."

This Atta colony was one of six sent by plane from a institute in Trinidad. They came carefully packed in small plastic containers, with a wire mesh opening in the side to let in air and prevent condensation from temperature changes. When they were unpacked in Geneva, on a cold November day, each box held a queen, a couple of hundred workers and some fungus. Only one group prospered. Another died.

After the winter of 1978, when it was first shown in public, the colony suddenly dropped from 200,000 to 10,000. Workers even killed the warriors, perhaps to get rid of useless mouths.

Entomologists increased synthetic Vitamin C and amino-acid rations and reinforced the light. The colony began to increase again steadily.

"Since that scare," Besuchet said, "I gather about three kilos of wild rose hips that are full of vitamin C and deep-freeze them for the winter diet. Since no one ate at the museum volunteers for the chore, I do it on late-fall hikes with my wife. A 10-year-old once noticed that Atta only seem to care for prickly foods. They have a passion for roses."

The 300,000 Atta get their apple and orange every day. And the cake? "That was an accident," Besuchet said. "We ran out of rose hips and gave them some jam instead. Ever since, the men who clean the cages and renew the provision of leaves will add some sweet cake as a gift. Ants love it."

The Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Route de Malagnou 1, Geneva, is open from Tuesday through Sunday from 10 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

Mushroom cultures fill six clear bins and

## Cyprus, Aphrodite's Isle

Continued from page 7W

paintings depicting Biblical scenes covering the inside walls. The Folk Art Museum in the old archbishopric has a fine display of national costumes, embroidery, musical instruments and farm tools.

Around the corner, the National Struggle Museum is "not for British tourists," according to the guides. It recounts the Cypriot struggle for independence against the British, with graphic photos, caricatures and mementos, including a hangman's noose. Not far away, however, the Cyprus Museum bears a plaque honoring Queen Victoria over the front door.

On a flower festival in May, an international art festival in July, a wine festival in September and year-round wine tasting at the Keo cellars.

My choice was Paphos, the island's newest resort, on the southwest corner of the island.

Development has been slow because Paphos is a two-and-a-half-hour drive from Larnaca Airport. But work is nearly complete on Paphos International Airport, scheduled to begin operation this year, which will certainly change the area.

Paphos, according to myth, is where Aphrodite, the goddess of love, emerged from the frothy waters. The area still has charm and authenticity, although some residents wonder how long it will last. The pelican that kept watch in the port area fell victim to an assassin's gun early this year.

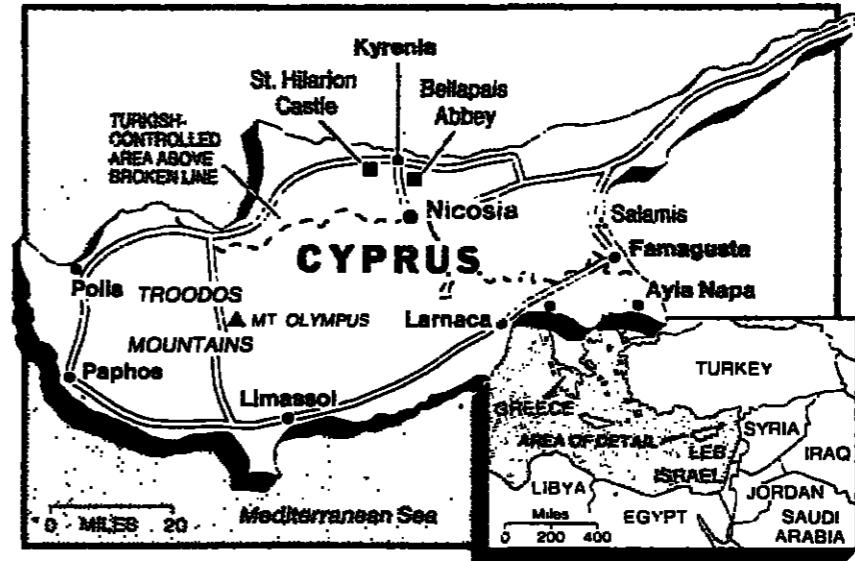
Paphos also has a rich hinterland, the best

vineyard on the island, the Paphos Forest and majestic mountain monasteries. And it's scarcely more than an hour's ride to the popular Troodos mountain resorts, where there is skiing in winter until the end of March, fishing and hiking at other times. There are also popular unorganized pilgrimages, by car, bus or foot to Kykkos Monastery, with its rose gardens, an icon of the Virgin said to have been painted by the Apostle Luke, and the tomb of the father of modern Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios.

The oldest hotel in the area, the Paphos Beach Hotel, has a magnificent sea view, comfortable and tasteful decoration, a pool and other amenities for 22.50 pounds for two in a twin-bed room and bed and breakfast in summer season (April 1 to Oct. 31).

One-day trips in the north are perfectly feasible because distances are short. It's only a 10-mile drive to Kyrenia, one of the loveliest ports on the Mediterranean, with its stately Byzantine castle, lemon groves and mountains. Inside the castle is the unusual Shipwreck Museum, which is said to have sunk a mile off the coast of Kyrenia during a storm in 300 B.C. and a restored Greco-Roman theater.

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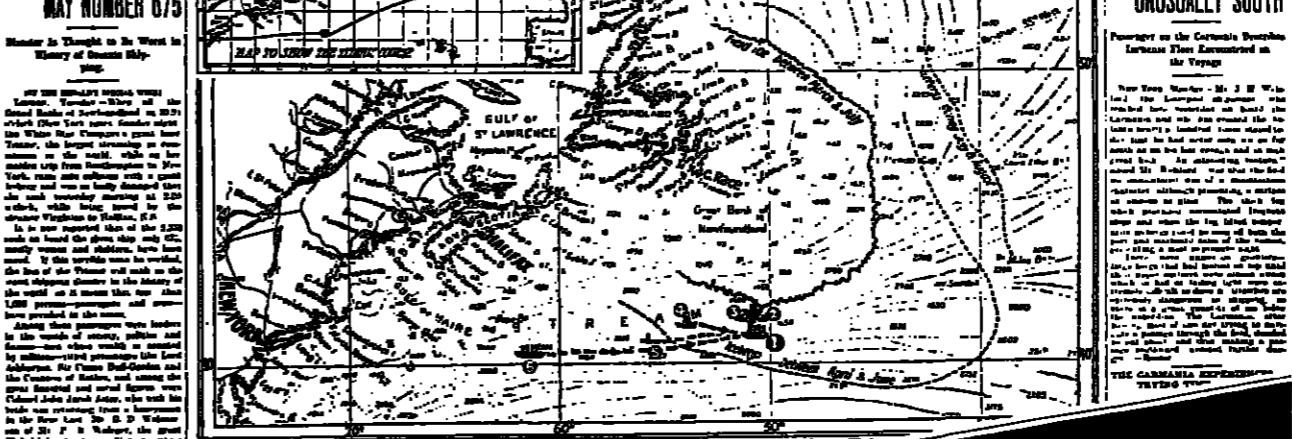
The New York Times

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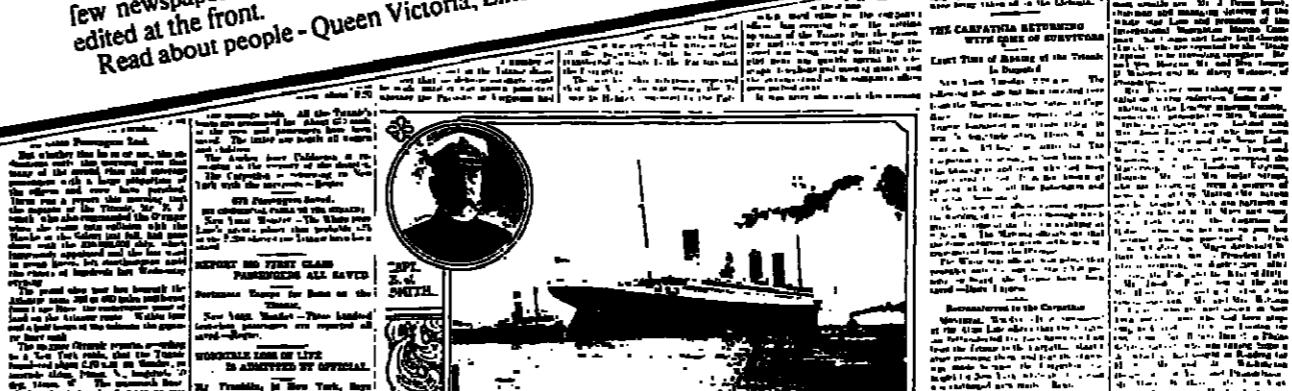
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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## West Germans Cautiously Optimistic Despite Jobless Rise to 2.2 Million

NUREMBERG (UPI) — Unemployment in West Germany rose to 2.2 million or 8.9 percent of the work force last month, but official said Thursday there is cause for cautious optimism.

The Labor Office said the number increased by 75,118 in July.

However, the head of the Labor Office, Josef Stigl, said he is cautiously optimistic because a 5,000 rise in the seasonally adjusted total was the

smallest monthly increase in that index for three years.

Meanwhile, in London it was announced that British adult unemployment fell 5,900 in July to 2.96 million, or 12.4 percent of the work

force.

**Soviet Oil Price Increase Reported**

ROTTERDAM (Combined Dispatches) — The Soviet Union has

notified customers in southern Europe that its export oil will be raised

5 cents a barrel, to \$29.50, on Aug. 15, industry sources said Thursday.

The increase will be the second since May 1 and would bring the main

Soviet export crude, known as Urals, closer in line with the open market

price, about \$29.90 a barrel. The Soviet Union is not an OPEC member,

although its increasing aggressiveness in selling oil to Europe has given it

a greater influence on the world market. It sells an estimated 1.4 million

barrels a day to West European nations and about 2 million barrels to the

Eastern bloc.

**Harvester Would View Alternatives**

CHICAGO (Reuters) — International Harvester, which will reopen

factories later this month with creditors on the rescheduling of its \$3.5 billion

debt, said Thursday that it would reconsider a decision to restructure its

financial affairs outside the bankruptcy code if its strategy for survival

appears unsuccessful.

The firm also said in an amendment to a registration statement filed

with the Securities and Exchange Commission that it may face the

prospect of having an involuntary petition of bankruptcy filed. Harvester

said it is rapidly exhausting the possibilities of further actions to raise

cash and reduce costs.

The company also said it is continuing to negotiate with France on

financial assistance to save its French subsidiary from loan default,

which it said, could trigger massive debt default in North America,

Britain and West Germany.

**Comcast to Enter U.K. Cable TV Bid**

BALA-CYNWYD, Pennsylvania (Reuters) — Comcast Corp. Thursday

announced its intention to participate in applications for cable

television in Britain.

The company said it will enter into a joint venture with a major British

entertainment and leisure firm as a partner with a management role.

Applications to participate in one of the 12 pilot projects must be

submitted to the British government by the end of August.

**Brazil Reports July Trade Surplus**

BRAZILIA (Reuters) — Brazil recorded a merchandise trade surplus

of \$707 million in July on exports of \$1.88 billion and imports of \$1.17

billion, a Finance Ministry spokesman said.

The result brought the total surplus for the first seven months of 1983

to \$3.67 billion compared with \$209 million in the comparable 1982

period. Brazil's goal is to end the year with a trade surplus of \$6.3 billion.

Brazil is not considering a meeting of the Paris club group of countries

to renegotiate government and government-backed debt falling due in

1983 and 1984, a Finance Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

**Siemens Says Profits Climbed 16%**

MUNICH (Reuters) — Siemens, West Germany's largest electrical

company, said it increased profits 16 percent to 538 million Deutsche

marks (\$315.2 million) in the first nine months of the fiscal year ending

Sept. 30.

Siemens gave no forecasts for full-year results. The company paid an

unchanged \$3 DM dividend in the previous fiscal year on net profit of 738

million DM, up 45 percent from the previous 509 million DM.

Data systems and medical engineering recorded the strongest sales.

Most of its plant capacity was underused in the first nine months, leading

to a 4 percent cut in global workers to 311,000. In West Germany the cut

was 5 percent, to 210,000.

**Talks Continue in Marc Rich Case**

NEW YORK (UPI) — The federal judge involved in the Marc Rich

controversy reported Wednesday that negotiations are continuing in an

effort to settle the company's tax dispute without resorting to a possible

freeze of its U.S. assets.

Judge Leonard Sand was reported earlier this week to be considering

freezing up to \$55 million of the assets. Marc Rich, a major commodities

trader based in Switzerland, has refused to provide company documents to

the U.S. grand jury investigating possible tax evasion.

In June, Judge Sand imposed a \$50,000 daily fine on the company for

contempt of court. Last Thursday, the company paid \$1.3 million in

accumulated fines, but the fines will continue until the company decides to comply with the grand jury subpoena.

**Financial Corp. Says Plan Approved**

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Financial Corporation of America said

Thursday its proposed \$3810 million merger with First Charter Financial

Corp. has been approved by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The merger, previously approved by Financial Corp. and First Charter

shareholders, would create the largest savings and loan company in the

United States with assets in excess of \$20 billion.

**GKN to Acquire AE for £66 Million**

LONDON (HT) — Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds said Thursday that it

had agreed to acquire AE Plc., a maker of automobile engine parts, for

shares valued at £66 million (\$98 million).

AE accepted the bid after rejecting an offer made by GKN last week

valuing AE at £48 million. GKN said it will be able to streamline both

automotive parts businesses by merging.

Stung by the heavy cost of layoffs, GKN had net profit of \$40.8 million

on sales of £1.89 billion in 1982.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



800,000 Shares

**GENERAL DEFENSE CORPORATION**

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Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb  
Incorporated

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Incorporated

Alex. Brown & Sons

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

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Securities Corporation

Hambrecht & Quist  
Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Prudential-Bache  
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L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated

Salomon Brothers Inc.

Rothschild Inc.

Arnold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Robert Fleming  
Incorporated

July, 1983

## U.S. Dollar Intervention: More Political Than Fiscal

By H. Erich Heinemann  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration appears to have taken a calculated gamble in its decision to join major industrial nations in a substantial intervention in foreign exchange trading to try to guide the value of the dollar.

Senior officials in the administration said they remained convinced that transactions of this sort, if at all effective, had a monetary impact on prices. Currency values, they believe, are determined by basic factors such as differences in the rate of growth in the money supplies of nations and by inflation — not by day-to-day trading in world markets.

Coming up in the fall," said a former State Department official with close ties to the administration, "it's very important to nurture the sense of unity in the alliance. We have to be seen as being 'on the team.'" The official added, "I suspect that the president got a call" from Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn.

That official and others suggest that the events leading to the decision last week to participate in joint intervention in the currency markets are roughly as follows:

Since late May the Federal Reserve System has tightened monetary policy to control what is seen as an excessive rate of growth in the Deutsche mark and, to a lesser extent, in the value of the Japanese

yen, with a corresponding increase in the value of the dollar.

"There was no change in market fundamentals to justify this kind of an increase in the dollar, on top of a level that was already too high," he said. "This is my definition of a thin, disorderly market. We had to intervene to counter the bandwagon effect in the market."

A Treasury official added that the Reagan administration was simply living up to the commitment on joint intervention it made at the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic summit in May.

"This was a disorderly market, and we had to deal with it," he said.

At the same time, Federal Reserve officials were careful to say that they did not expect the intervention operation to have a significant effect on reducing the level of dollar quotes.

A senior official in the Federal Reserve System acknowledged that the joint intervention was triggered last Friday by the sharp fall in recent days in the value of the Deutsche mark and, to a lesser extent, in the value of the Japanese

yen on overnight loans between banks rose to almost 10 percent Tuesday, prompting one currency trader to ask whether "the Fed was undoing with one hand what it was trying to accomplish with the other."

Denis S. Karnosky, chief economist for Commodity Services in Chicago and a former Treasury official in the Reagan administration, warned that "sterilized interventions have a way of not working."

Mr. Karnosky added, "I hope this is only an ad hoc move and not a fundamental change in policy."

If it is a fundamental change in policy, then the administration is "courting inflation," he said, and this is what I'm afraid of."

The intervention in the foreign-exchange markets would become potentially inflationary if the Fed did not offset the increase in foreign currencies and in effect allowed these holdings to become the feedstock for a further acceleration in the growth of the domestic money supply.

To do so, the Fed will have to sell Treasury bills from its domestic portfolio to offset the increase in foreign currencies that it has acquired in the exchange markets as it sold dollars. Thus, at least in theory, Fed policy — as measured by growth in the nation's money supply — should not be affected.

Partly as a reflection of such selling, traders said, the federal funds

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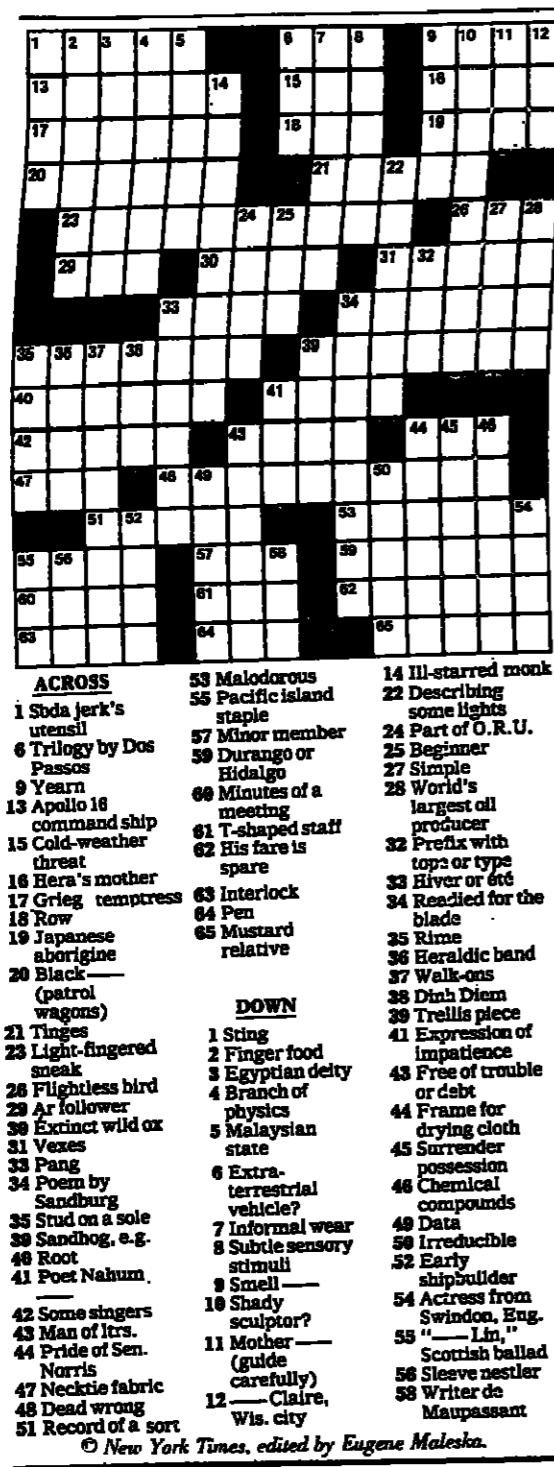
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## CROSSWORD



**ACROSS**

- Stida jerk's utensil
- Trilogy by Dos Passos
- 9 Years
- 13 Apollo 16
- 15 Cold-weather threat
- 16 Hen's mother
- 17 Grieg, tempers
- 18 Row
- 19 Japanese aborigines
- 20 Black— (patriot wagons)
- 21 Taxes
- 22 Light-fingered sneak
- 23 Flightless bird
- 24 Ar follower
- 25 Extinct wild or
- 26 Vixes
- 27 Pang
- 28 Prow by Sandburg
- 29 Stud on a sole
- 30 Sandbag, a.g.
- 40 Root
- 41 Poet Nahum
- 42 Some singers
- 43 Pride of Sen. Norris
- 47 Necktie fabric
- 48 Dead wrong
- 51 Record of a sort

**DOWN**

- 1 Sting
- 2 Finger-food
- 3 Egyptian deity
- 4 Branch of physics
- 5 Malaysian state
- 6 Extra-terrestrial vehicle?
- 7 Informal wear
- 8 Subtlety
- 9 Smell—
- 10 Shady sculptor?
- 11 Mother— (guide carefully)
- 12 — Claire, Wis. city
- 13 Apollo 16
- 14 Ill-starred monk
- 15 Describing some lights
- 16 Part of O.R.U.
- 17 Beginner
- 18 Simple
- 19 World's largest oil producer
- 20 T-shaped staff
- 21 His fare is spore
- 22 Interlock
- 23 Pen
- 24 Mustard relative
- 25 Rime
- 26 Heraldic band
- 27 Walk-ons
- 28 Dime
- 29 Trellis piece of lace
- 30 Exposition of innocence
- 31 Free of trouble or debt
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- 33 Surrender possession
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- 43 Surrender possession
- 44 Chemical compounds
- 45 Data
- 46 Irradecible
- 47 Early shipbuilder
- 48 Acres from Swindon, Eng.
- 49 — Lin,
- 50 Scottish ballad
- 51 Writer de Maupassant
- 52 Poet Nahum
- 53 Malodorous island
- 54 Minor member
- 55 Durango or Hidalgo
- 56 Minutes of a meeting
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- 2 Finger-food
- 3 Egyptian deity
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- 14 Ill-starred monk
- 15 Describing some lights
- 16 Part of O.R.U.
- 17 Beginner
- 18 Simple
- 19 World's largest oil producer
- 20 T-shaped staff
- 21 His fare is spore
- 22 Interlock
- 23 Pen
- 24 Mustard relative
- 25 Rime
- 26 Heraldic band
- 27 Walk-ons
- 28 Dime
- 29 Trellis piece of lace
- 30 Exposition of innocence
- 31 Free of trouble or debt
- 32 Frame for drying cloth
- 33 Surrender possession
- 34 Readied for the blade
- 35 Rim
- 36 Heraldic band
- 37 Walk-ons
- 38 Dime
- 39 Trellis piece of lace
- 40 Exposition of innocence
- 41 Free of trouble or debt
- 42 Frame for drying cloth
- 43 Surrender possession
- 44 Chemical compounds
- 45 Data
- 46 Irradecible
- 47 Early shipbuilder
- 48 Acres from Swindon, Eng.
- 49 — Lin,
- 50 Scottish ballad
- 51 Writer de Maupassant
- 52 Poet Nahum
- 53 Malodorous island
- 54 Minor member
- 55 Durango or Hidalgo
- 56 Minutes of a meeting
- 57 T-shaped staff
- 58 His fare is spore
- 59 Interlock
- 60 Mustard relative
- 61 Rime
- 62 Heraldic band
- 63 Walk-ons
- 64 Heraldic band
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- 67 T-shaped staff
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- 73 Walk-ons
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- 103 Rim
- 104 Heraldic band
- 105 Walk-ons
- 106 Heraldic band
- 107 Rim
- 108 Heraldic band
- 109 Walk-ons
- 110 Heraldic band
- 111 Rim
- 112 Heraldic band

## PEANUTS

HERE'S THE WORLD FAMOUS SERGEANT-MAJOR OF THE FOREIGN LEGION LEAPING HIS TROOPS ON A MISSION

AS THEY LEAVE CIVILIZATION, THEY APPROACH THE DESERT WITH ITS MILES AND MILES OF BURNING SAND...

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WELL, MAYBE THREE OR FOUR FEET

## BLONDIE

TWO POINTS

BUMSTEAD, YOU'VE BEEN TOSSED CRUMPLED PAPER ALL MORNING!

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF I SPENT ALL MORNING DOING THAT?

YOU PROBABLY GET AS GOOD AS ME!

## BEETLE BAILEY

I'LL SEE YOU AFTER WORK

YOU MEAN YOU'LL SEE ME AFTER A FEW DRINKS AT THE BAR

I SAID I'LL SEE YOU AFTER WORK. WHY WON'T YOU EVER BELIEVE ME? OH.

BECAUSE WORK DOESN'T MAKE YOUR EYES GLAZE OVER AND YOUR BREATH SMELL

## ANDY CAPP

IT'S ALL ABOUT FLATTERY, LISTEN AN' LEARN...

I JUST LOVE YOUR HAIR, STYLE, DARLIN'...

REALLY?  
REALLY?  
REALLY?  
REALLY?

THEN INTRODUCE YOURSELF TO MY MUMAN DAD, O'HERITY. THEY LOVE YOU, SO YOU THREE WILL HAVE A LOT TO TALK ABOUT.

## WIZARD OF ID

HOW MUCH ARE YOUR INTEREST RATES?

WE USE A FLOATING RATE

HOW DOES THAT WORK?

YOU MISS A PAYMENT— THEY FISH YOU OUT OF THE RIVER

## REX MORGAN

I'LL TALK WITH HIM WHEN HE PHONES, I TELL HIM I'VE GOT TO GO TO THE HOSPITAL TO BE NEAR DENISE.

YOU'RE IN NO CONDITION TO GO TO THE HOSPITAL TO BE NEAR DENISE.

THAT—THAT MUST BE RICHARD! I CAN'T TALK TO HIM!

BE A GOOD BOY AND CALL MY ATTORNEY, WILL YOU?

AND HAVE HIM SERVE THEM WITH AN EVICTION NOTICE

## GARFIELD

HIGH LOW

OH, VERY WELL

## SPORTS

## The Baseball Drama in Boston Kuhn Had No Choice but to Resign as Czar

By Ira Berkow  
New York Times Service

BOSTON — One of the first to appear was Gene Autry, troubadour and fearless for rustlers, wearing an aqua-blue leisure suit, attire unexpected to one accustomed to seeing him on the silver screen in chaps. He did wear black pointy cowboy boots, though, and carried a brown business folder.

Autry owns the California Angels baseball team. Other early arrivals debarking the elevators and the escalators of the Marriott Long Wharf Hotel here for the meeting of the major league owners or their representatives, were:

Ewing Kauffman of the Kansas City Royals, in a sport jacket with a bright floral pattern, and carrying a briefcase. Frank Cashen of the New York Mets, in bow tie and white suit with blue pinstripes, and also with a briefcase; George Steinbrenner of the New York Yankees, the smoulder, in a dark sport jacket and behind dark glasses.

Another was John McMullen of the Houston Astros, in a moccasin-dark suit appropriate for the undertaking at hand.

The time was 8:45 A.M., an unwholesome hour for drama to be building. But building it was. And in the clutch of reporters asking questions of the hurrying owners and the television lights outside Salón A, where the meeting was to be held, contributed to it.

The purpose of the meeting was to determine, once again, the fate of Bowie Kuhn, commissioner of baseball.

Kuhn had been deposed as commissioner in November, and his term was to expire Aug. 12. But there was a move by some owners toward a compromise that might help him recapture his position, and the atmosphere was pregnant with mystery as to whether they would succeed.

Gabe Paul, president of the Cleveland Indians, arrived a few minutes after 9.

"You're late," someone called lightly to him.

Paul turned and said, "Tweet, tweet, tweet." And disappeared into the meeting room.

What did he mean by "tweet, tweet, tweet"?

Was it a code? A curse? A curse? Or simply the bottom line of the aphorism about the early bird?

Whatever, the drama was perhaps building inside the conference room too and around the large horseshoe-shaped, white-linen-covered table where the baseball people took their seats. Kuhn would open the summer meetings, as was traditional, with his remarks.



Bowie Kuhn

Kuhn had been commissioner for 14½ years. He is 56 years old and had grown gray on the job. It has not been a completely placid time, though he says, "I would not have traded a minute of it." He made mistakes, he made compromises, he made headlines. He was criticized for, among other things, the way he handled labor relations with the players and for the strike of 1981, and he was harpooned for the starved way in which he carried himself.

He says that he has been called a stuffed shirt so many times that he almost began to believe it himself. But he could laugh at himself. Once, after having sat through a 25-minute game without ever leaving his seat, he said, "That shows you a sturdy constitution."

Baseball has seemed to grow under his stewardship. Its popularity has risen. When he took over in 1969, a dreamland was set in, and articles were being written with such headlines as "Is Baseball Doomed?"

If anybody suggested that he was not, sure, but I'll tell you this: You're not dealing with a heartbroken man."

A woman came up and said, "I'm from 'Good Morning, America.' Well, good morning," said Kuhn.

She asked if he would appear on the program the following morning.

"Possibly," he said, "but I'm not sure where I'll be tomorrow." He looked at her, and smiled. His stiff upper lip had softened. "I may be holding my head."

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Kuhn grew up in Washington and worked in the outfield scoreboard in old Griffith Stadium as a youth.

"Who was your favorite player?" someone asked.

"Buddy Lewis," he replied without hesitation. "He played right field."

Remember his number?

"Of course, No. 3. I looked at it all the time."

The 5-foot-5-inch Kuhn, now in a gray plaid suit, had prepared a short statement to read to open the meeting. He began:

"I have advised Bad Seling as chairman of the search committee that I am withdrawing my name from any further consideration by his committee. This decision is final, irrevocable and emphatic."

As he continued his brief statement of resignation, there was, he recalled later, "the most awesome silence I think I ever heard in a baseball meeting."

The speech was emotional. "Yet, his voice cracked a few times," said Seling, the Milwaukee Brewers' owner, who was a Kuhn supporter.

"And, yes, there was a tear in his eye. But I didn't look at him much. My head was down."

Kuhn had struggled the last 20 months to keep his job, ever since he learned it was in jeopardy. When he decided on Tuesday that the opposing votes were deadlocked, he had no choice but to step down.

"It was time for a change in baseball," Argovitz said. "Maybe even for the sake of change."

The mood — and not an appraisal of the defeated — was the dominant theme here, even among the commissioners' critics.

"I leave with no remorse or malice," Kuhn said later. His eyes were slightly red-rimmed. But he was maintaining, as he said he had for the last few days, a stiff upper lip.

Kuhn later was asked if there was one word that would describe his commissionership.

"Caring," he said, after a moment.

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Chess Boycott by Soviets  
Blocks World Semifinals

The Soviet grandmaster Gari Kasparov denounced the decision by FIDE, the international chess federation, to hold his world semifinal match in California and warned it could make it "impossible" to hold the tournament under federation auspices. Soviet chess officials, who are boycotting two world qualifying semifinal matches, called for competitors and other national chess bodies to side-step FIDE and hold an independent tournament. The Soviet Union said it would not allow Kasparov, 20, to compete in the FIDE match Saturday in Pasadena against Victor Korchnoi, the 52-year-old Soviet defector who now plays for Switzerland. Another Soviet grandmaster, Vassily Smyslov, 62, was to meet the Hungarian Zoltan Ribli in the United Arab Emirates capital of Abu Dhabi in the other semifinal match. The Soviet Union wanted the Kasparov-Korchnoi match in Rotterdam or in the Canary Islands, and objected to Abu Dhabi because of the heat. But the FIDE executive council upheld both locations. In Belgrade, Kozak, a FIDE vice president, said the federation sent a message appealing to the Soviet players to "come and play chess and leave behind other motives." Kasparov said the federation could try to find another location for the Smyslov-Ribli match but Smyslov "must confirm that he is willing to play." Under FIDE rules, the Soviet players would forfeit the match if they don't show. Korchnoi and Ribli, they would compete for the right to challenge the Soviet world chess champion Anatoly Karpov.

Britain's favorite grandmother, the Queen Mother Elizabeth, turned 83 Thursday, as active and well-loved as she was as wife to King George VI nearly a half century ago. The morning mail brought 2,000 cards and presents from all over the world. Well-wishers gathered outside Clarence House, her official residence, as floral tributes began to arrive. The shy young woman who became a queen during one of the monarchy's darkest hours and later the brave wife whose courage helped Britain endure Nazi bombs, is today an energetic octogenarian whose popularity has never waned. "The queen may be admired, but her mother is simply adored," said the mass-circulation *The News of the World* in a birthday tribute.

## OBSERVER

## The Taint of Quaint

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — I was not surprised to discover that Nantucket had suffered a severe outbreak of cobblestones in my absence. The symptoms of the onset started in January when a tell-tale rash of electrified fake gas street lamps was beginning to spread along the sidewalks.

I cautioned my friend Crowley. "If you're not careful, you may be caught here in a raging epidemic of quaintness," I said.

"What's the word that can happen?" Crowley asked.

I hesitated to tell him, but felt obliged by the duty of friendship. "In the worst case, inhabitants find themselves dressed in wigs, hoop skirts, knee britches and such, while standing in public places stirring boiling vats of candle wax for tourist souvenirs."

Did I think there was danger of that?

Not for two or three years yet, I said. "Usually the onset of fake gas lamps is followed by an intermediate stage characterized by a severe outbreak of cobblestones. In this stage, the disease's tendency is to expand the summer tourist season into the winter. Saloonkeepers start referring to their merchandise as 'wassail cups' while hotel keepers refer to their fireplace wood as 'yule logs.'"

"But that's already happened here," Crowley cried.

"Then the disease may be progressing backward," I said. "I wouldn't be surprised to see a severe outbreak of cobblestones by summer."

I should note that Nantucket is an island located south of Cape Cod, 80 minutes by air from Columbus Avenue. Heavily dependent on tourism, it is highly vulnerable to the epidemics rampant among the middle class of the great Northeastern megalopolis, a group in which the fever for chic smolders constantly alongside the damp smoke of nostalgia.

Thus, cobblestones were always easily predictable, just as the gourmet delicatessen was easily predictable.

If my diagnosis is correct, Nantucket's ailment results from a misreading of the chic urban crowd it years to attract. Consider the cob-

blestones. Nantucket has always had one cobblestone street, overarched with giant elms and lined with handsome houses.

It is a magnificent street to photograph but, because of the cobblestones, a terrible street to walk or drive on, and an agonizing street on which to ride a bicycle. For this reason, most Nantucketers try to avoid it as much as possible and leave it to the tourists.

Last year, a great many of the giant elms died of the elm blight, which diminished the street's grandeur. New plantings will improve matters 40 years from now, but, in the meantime . . . The fake gas lamps sprouted, then cobblestones broke out all over heavily trafficked side streets.

It is obvious that Nantucket has overestimated the city dwellers' thirst for quaintness. What well-heeled spenders want when they leave Boston, New York and Philadelphia for the seashore is to take the elegance of Boston, New York and Philadelphia with them.

This is why gourmet food shops blossom wherever they go and why "single" bars replace the carpenters' beer joints in seaside towns. When the \$100,000-a-year people take to the seaside, they don't want to eat the fried seafood platters, his exhaustive array of circumstantial evidence, laid out in part in the September issue of *Science* 53 magazine, moves Conan Doyle out of the mists of literary legend and into the uncomfortable position of suspect.

While they want the elegant side of city life waiting wherever they go, they do not want its seamy side. This is why most of the people you see standing around the streets of the Hamptons, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket in what looks like underwear have it embroidered with alligators to show that it isn't underneath.

They don't want to be reminded that back home people sprawl all over the streets in real underwear. Once total quaintness occurs, as it has in Williamsburg, all you have left is a two-day town. I pray for Nantucket's recovery, if only so Crowley doesn't end up in a wig and knee britches, stirring hot candle wax in front of the camera jaw.

Conan Doyle, born in 1859, the

year Darwin proposed his theory of evolution, was a man who loved houses, adventure, and danger. A gifted writer who dreamed up intricate plots, Conan Doyle also bore a grudge against the British science establishment, which by the early years of the 20th century was longing for an anthropological discovery.

The empire was at its height,

the serenity of the Victorian era was still a glow, and, to educated

Englishmen, it was almost self-evident that England had once been the cradle, as it was now the

governor, of world civilization.

Yet, striking evidence of early

man was coming to light in

France, Germany — everywhere

but in Britain. The embarrass-

ment was exacerbated in 1907 with the discovery, near Heidelberg, of a massive early human

jawbone.

Then Piltdown man was dis-

covered by Charles Dawson, a

lawyer in the south of England

who dabbled in geology. An amateur collector of fossils, Dawson noticed a promising-looking gravel pit on Piltdown Common, in Sussex. According to his account, he asked a laborer digging there to bring him any flints he might find. Several years later, in 1908, the worker brought him a fragment of bone that Dawson recognized as part of a thick human skull. When this and other fragments were unveiled in 1912, they were hailed as proof that the first man was English after all.

The fraud was exposed in the

early 1950s. The fakery had

been crude. Some signs of tamper-

ing with the jaw, for instance,

were so blatant that one of the

exposers of the hoax, Le Gros

Clark, an anthropologist, won-

dered how they had escaped no-

tes for so long.

Dawson, the discoverer, be-

came the prime suspect. He, after

all, was best placed to salt the

grave pit. Later, the Jesuit priest

Pierre Teilhard de Chardin was

accused of complicity. Stephen

Jay Gould, a Harvard paleontol-

ogist, said the priest, in recalling a

1913 visit to the area, gave the

name of a site adjacent to Pil-

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